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CURRENCY QUESTIONS.

The Great Speech of Senator Thomas M. Bowen

On His Proposed Measure Providing For a [illegible]

New Basis for the Circulation of National Banks.

We are enabled to give this morning some extracts from Senator Bowen's speech on his bill "providing a basis for national bank circulation, and for other purposes," which was delivered in the United States senate on Monday last.

Senator Bowen prefaced his address by giving the views of prominent gentlemen connected with the national banking system, showing the necessity of legislation on the currency question, and quotes the recommendation of the comptroller of the currency for measures to prevent the contraction of national bank notes. He then continues:

In his recommendation of appropriate legislation on this subject the comptroller is right. Our national banks have furnished the country with the best bank currency it has ever had, and next to silver and gold coins and United States notes the best we can ever hope for. But there is one defect of such serious nature that I would rather let the whole system go than to hazard its longer continuance with that one defect remaining, would rather forego all the advantages of the system, and they are many, than to risk the dire disasters which the country stands in constant danger of encountering so long as the banks exist as banks of issue with this one fatal defect in our laws. I refer to the one power which has by our laws been delegated to the banks of regulating the volume of money.

Before giving my reasons upon this point I will remark that after a most thorough and searching examination into the views and opinions of those whose ability and long experience in finance entitle them to be selected as leaders, I have failed to find any reasons sufficient to satisfy my mind that the country needs national bank notes at all. On the contrary, I am irresistibly led to the conclusion that the government, and it alone, should emit the paper currency of the nation. * * * We are told that Hamilton has said that "the issue of paper money by the government involves the exercise of powers so dangerous, so liable to abuse, so certain of being abused, that the wisdom of the government will be shown in never trusting itself with the use of so seducing and dangerous an experiment. * *

This warning is certainly as applicable to the issue of bonds as it is to the issue of paper money. And how is it suggested that these possible seductive influences and dangers are to be withstood or avoided? Where is the guiding higher intelligence to be found, and where the [illegible]?

We are told confidently, not confidentially, for it is proclaimed from the house tops—that the shining qualities we seek, the saving common sense, and the stainless, unassailable integrity must be sought and can be found only within the charmed circle of the banking institutions of the country. It will be much safer, we are assured, to lodge this power of regulating the volume of the currency with the national banks.

Recalling what I have witnessed in the past, I wish to ask whether there is not danger that the banks will contract the currency when they deem it their interest to do so? Or, if it suited their purposes better to inflate the currency, would they not do that thing? And would they not use the powers for their corporate advantage regardless of the disaster and ruin which might follow from one end of the country to the other? Can anything be plainer than that the power to control the circulating medium should never be placed in the hands of any class or classes or be controlled by any special interests? A power whose exercise affects so intimately the common weal, which may greatly lessen or make intolerable the general needs, the power to make and unmake all the vehicle of our exchanges, the power to make this instrument for our wants absolutely stable and the honest representative of veritable values, this power, I am clear, should be kept precisely where our organic law has lodged it.

Sir, if we had no such thing as national bank notes and I should be called upon to vote upon the question of authorizing the issue of such notes, my inclination and judgment would be against it, believing that no person, natural or artificial, should have the power to either expand or contract the volume of the circulating medium. Such power should be left in the hands of the people acting through their chosen representatives, who, elected as they are so frequently, could voice the public judgment and will. Stability and certainty as to the amount of money in circulation is a matter of paramount importance, one to be dwelt upon fully and freely until thoroughly considered and comprehended by every person in the land.

The power to contract or expand the circulation means the power to reduce or increase the price of all property and all labor, the power to produce stagnation or unhealthy activity in every branch of industry and enterprise. Why, sir, if from any cause the national banks should suddenly retire their circulation a crash would follow sufficient to shake this country financially from center to circumference, sufficient to paralyze every industry and bankrupt a majority of business men. No such power should be delegated. No corporation, no set of business men having business interests of their own to subserve, should be intrusted with it. On the other hand, congress, representing the whole people, should be clothed with the unyielding grasp of this all-important power.

It was only a few years ago—in 1878, as I remember—that the national banks were largely represented here in Washington, threatening to relinquish their charters and retire their circulation if certain things were done or not done. The mere statement of the fact that such power has been delegated to the banks of the government is sufficient to startle and fill with consternation the mind of every man who comprehends the disastrous effects which would follow close in the wake of a sudden contraction of the currency to the extent possible under the existing laws relating to the retirement of their circulation by national banks.

By the measure I have introduced I am attempting, among other things, to provide a remedy for the ever present menace and supreme danger which stares us in the face so long as the volume of our circulation depends upon the ever-changing interests of the national banks. These banks are not the guardians of any interests save their own, and they will do, from time to time, whatever they may lawfully do to promote their own success. This is their right, and it is exactly what every person does in every situation in life. Besides this, it is known that the amount of gold and silver produced from our mines is continually declining, so that it does seem that our only safety lies in fixing the amount of our circulating medium by statute, taking from the national banks their power to retire their notes at will, and by authorizing and requiring the secretary of the treasury to keep the volume of money in circulation, as near as may be, up to an amount per capita to be fixed by law, increasing the total volume from year to year proportionately with the increase of population, which as nearly represents the increased uses of money as any basis we can fix upon.

It will be observed that this bill provides for the issue of all money by the government, and that no retirement and consequent contraction can ever occur. The circulation of the national banks to consist of the same kind of money as the direct circulation of the government, and provision being made for keeping the whole amount in circulation, the national banks are thus shorn of the dangerous power, which under existing laws they now have, of contracting the volume of currency whenever one or more of them see fit so to do. * * * * *

The reason why legal-tender notes are shorn of such part of the money function as they are, is that our government bonds, principal and interest, are expressly made payable in coin, hence the necessity of accumulating coin in the treasury to meet these obligations and to keep up the reserve fund. To do this we must depend on the coin collected from duties on imports as well as on the coinage of the products of our mines; the latter of all coined as it is minted year by year being inadequate in amount, after deducting therefrom what is used for other purposes, to keep up the reserve and pay the interest on our bonded debt as it falls due.

The basis proposed by my bill for the circulation of the national banks may at first strike many as unsafe, but investigation of the question will enable us to dispel every doubt upon that score. The proposition is to have the national banks deposit with the treasurer of the United States 70 per cent of the amount of circulation they may be entitled to under the law. This 70 per cent to consist of government bonds, silver and gold coin, one-third of each, and, for the purpose of securing the remaining 30 per cent of circulation, a statutory lien is created upon the entire assets of the bank which shall have precedence over all others of its liabilities and obligations. This lien, together with the individual liability of the stockholders, can be shown to be ample security. Let it be remembered that the entire amount of the bank circulation is to be money of the nation, so that in no event can the holder sustain loss by a failure of the bank, the point is to make the government secure as against the banks. * * *

The following represents in brief the basis of the paper money circulation in several other nations,

England—Banks outside the Bank of England base their circulation upon the aggregate assets of each corporation

Scotch and Irish banks have no security held against their issues except a first lien on their assets.

Canada—Circulation limited to unimpaired paid-up capital. Notes are a first lien on assets.

Austria—Secured only by the bank assets.

France—Notes of Bank of France are secured only by the bank assets, bank notes are a legal tender.

Germany—Imperial bank notes secured to the amount of one-third of issues by the legal tender notes and coin; remaining two-thirds secured by three months discounted bills.

Austria—Austro-Hungarian banks may issue 200,000,000 notes without trust security; but must hold sufficient reserve to pay coin on demand.

Netherlands—The national bank may issue its notes without limit, but must carry 40 per cent coin or bullion to meet notes and deposits.

Denmark—Bank of Copenhagen notes may be issued without limit, other than security upon general assets of the bank. Metallic reserve must not fall below three-eighths of circulation.

Sweden—The Bank of Sweden's notes are secured by a coin or bullion reserve of 40 per cent of its issues.

From this it appears that we are not without abundant precedents for the proposed basis, and that the plan I advocate is not utopian. * ** *

That the basis proposed for the issue of circulation to the banks is sound I think will not be questioned. If this be true, it is assuredly wise to adopt it, as it can not be disputed that it is better for the banks. If any national banker doubts this let him make a calculation in which he may consider his silver and gold deposited as dead capital, and he will find that the use of his increased amount of the interest on his deposit of bonds will show a profit of more than 1 per cent greater than under the present system, to say nothing of the premium he may realize on his bonds liberated from the treasury and nothing of the benefits of having his circulating notes possess the same money function as all other government legal-tender notes; better for the government, because it will fill the treasury with immense sums in metallic money, thereby strengthening its reserves and giving practicability to our professions of having resumed specie payment, which, in point of fact, is now more a matter of imagination than of fact, and is only maintained because the people have faith in our legal-tender notes for the reason that they have faith in the permanency of the government and in our steady advancement in national power and wealth. This faith so long as it remains unshaken is a sure guarantee that the people will not lessen our specie reserve, small as it is, weak as it now is, by demanding payment in coin for their legal-tender notes. * * *

Mr. President, having thus briefly outlined a plan by which we can have a sound national currency, freed from all the dangers attendant upon a delegation of one of the most important of powers—I refer to the power of contracting or contracting the circulation, I pass to the consideration of the remaining section of the proposed law, that relating to the volume of money.

The last annual statement of the comptroller of the currency, dated November 1, 1882, gives substantially the following [illegible] round numbers as the total paper issues of the country, including legal tender, national bank notes, and outstanding gold and silver certificates: Legal tender, three hundred and forty-seven millions, gold certificates, one hundred and nine millions, silver certificates, ninety-three millions, and national bank notes three hundred and sixteen millions; making a total of paper amounting to eight hundred and sixty-five millions. The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion in the country is somewhat conjectural. Taking, however, the authority above cited, which probably does not understate the amount, I find that the aggregate of coin and bullion is as follows: Gold and gold bullion, five hundred and eighty-seven millions; silver and silver bullion, three hundred and seven millions; making a total of eight hundred and ninety-four millions. Hence the grand total of coin and paper issues amounts to seventeen hundred and fifty-nine millions; but this aggregate must not be taken to represent the active circulation of the country, that which is distributed among the people, as I shall plainly show.

In order to ascertain what amount is available to the country as a circulating medium, there must obviously be deducted from the gross aggregate I have given, first, the amount fixed by the statute; next, it is equally evident there should be deducted the amount of gold and silver in the treasury represented by the outstanding gold and silver certificates issued by it, and, next, the balance of gold and silver remaining in the treasury, because this sum must be retained there as a reserve fund, weak as it is, for the maintenance of specie payments and to meet the other coin obligations of the government. The amounts of these items are as follows:

National bank reserves, two hundred and fifty-five millions; gold and silver in treasury representing outstanding gold and silver certificates, two hundred and two millions; balance of gold and silver in the treasury, two hundred and forty millions. These several items, bank reserves, gold and silver in the treasury to redeem gold and silver certificates, and gold and silver necessary to maintain specie payments amount to, in round numbers, six hundred and ninety-seven millions. But there are other items which must be added to this aggregate. These I find in a report of the treasurer of the United States dated January 30, 1880. From this report it appears that in addition to the foregoing there is in the treasury and withheld from circulation the following: Legal-tender notes held for redemption of national bank notes, forty-eight millions; national bank notes for redemption of national bank notes, twenty-four millions; adding these to the previous total will make a total of seven hundred and sixty-nine millions.

Deducting this sum from the total of paper and metallic currency now existing in this country, as heretofore stated, shows the entire amount of active circulating medium available to be sixty millions of people is a fraction less than $1,000,000,000. This is the sum of the currency shown to be in active circulation if only the bank reserves, which the law requires, are deducted. In point of fact the volume of reserves now exceeds the legal requirements by $60,000,000, so that the volume of active circulation is still further reduced by this additional amount. So it will therefore be seen, and this is a point to which I now beg to call the special attention of the senate and the country, that the maximum amount of active currency which it is possible, the very furthest limit to which we can go under existing laws, is barely sixteen and a half dollars per capita, while the actual active circulation of to-day is less than fourteen dollars per capita. I must emphasize the fact that the bank reserve of $255,000,000, a proportion of the deposit of the national banks rigorously fixed by law to be retained in their vaults—that these millions, imposing as they are, do not add one dollar to the actual circulating medium of the country.

Taking into account the contraction by wear and the rapid increase of population Mr. Bowen arrives at the conclusion that the active currency in the country does not exceed twelve or thirteen dollars per capita. Without attempting to show what amount is needed in this country, he showed by statistics that Great Britain had in 1881 $23.70 per capita; and France has $43 per capita. He then gave reasons for the necessity of a greater per capita circulation in this country than in either France or England. Senator Bowen then accounted for the prosperity in France in the following words:

What is the striking or surest difference which so helps France and so hinders the other nations of the earth? It is not immunity from the ordinary forms of taxation, for she is the most heavily taxed nation on this planet. Yet, the other immunity from taxation after all, from taxation in its most grievous and oppressive form, from the taxation which comes from a deficient circulating medium, than which nothing can be more intolerable or weigh more heavily upon a people. In France with her abundant currency largely made up of silver coin, the money is diffused among the people. Here, where the circulation is insufficient, it becomes concentrated; it gravitates to the money centers. If it were sufficient for the people's use it would be found in the hands of the people, it would be distributed among all classes as in France, and as a certain result we should have here, as in France, a thriving and contented people.

We are told that in these days of rapid communication by telegraph we need less money than heretofore, that it can be transmitted with such facility and rapidity that we can do more business with less money. To a certain extent only is this true. It is easy enough to transmit money rapidly if we have it to our credit somewhere, but this does not reach the difficulty, because when money is contracted the man who starts without any can never get ahead; the greater the volume the greater the ease with which we get it, so that the main point is not the facility for transmitting it, but in the difficulty in having any to transmit when the volume is too small. To better the condition of that great majority of mankind who have no money—so great that it is nearly unanimous—is the prime consideration. It is this great majority that is ground to powder by contracted currency. Banks and men who are rich and deal in money are benefited by the very thing which ruins the rest of the people, for the reason that the rich, who deal directly in money and securities readily convertible into it, have only in stringent times to sit still and add to the volumes of their millions in cash by the depreciation in the price of property and labor which is ever the handmaid of a contracted volume of money.

Contract the currency one-half, and the man who contracted debts before that time has to work two days to pay a debt instead of one. It is said by some that there is plenty of money now, and we are pointed to the fact that in all the great money centers there is abundance of it and to the additional fact that loans at a very low rate of interest, 2 per cent. per annum, on call loans. Out of their own mouths do we convict these gentlemen, for a plethora of money at the great centers is positive proof of scarcity everywhere else; there being but just so much altogether in the whole country, it is perforce true that the more there is at the centers the less there is elsewhere, and this is exactly the trouble now. Can any one deny the present contracted state of the circulation at this time? The coinage of silver has hardly supplied the place made vacant by the retirement of national bank notes, and there is on the whole less money now than several years ago. Still our population has been increasing at the rate of more than 5 per cent per annum, and consequently the uses of money in the same proportion.

Yet in the face of all this we are told that we have plenty of money. Under such circumstances how easy it is for the great centers to be flush of ready cash. The leading men who deal directly in it know all these things; begin hoarding; money gets less plentiful for active business purposes; enterprise and business can not reach it, therefore it languishes, and so it goes on "fattening upon what it feeds" until second-rate capitalists and financiers catch the inspiration and they begin to prepare for a rainy day, and are swiftly followed by lesser lights until men with this class legitimate enterprises but without sufficient money curtail and suspend operations, and labor finds no just remuneration. These deplorable conditions could never be reached with an ample volume of circulation.

Now let us recur to the power of the national banks over the amount of our circulating medium. We find from the utterances of men other than those I have mentioned connected with these institutions—constituting, let us hope, a minority—that the burden of their song is to retire all the legal-tenders and constitute national bank notes as the sole paper money of the country. This disposition to grasp power means something, and that something is their desire to be able to expand or contract the money of the country to suit their own interests. Shall this power be granted, or shall we take from them that heretofore delegated? Wisdom points only to the latter course, and wisdom in this instance is supplemented by right and justice. Let us give them the best basis I have proposed for their circulation, but never, never leave them with the power to crush struggling humanity through the medium of contraction.

Senator Bowen then proceeded to explode the popular fallacy that when there is an abundance of money it can be obtained at low interest, and the arguments of those who maintain that a low rate of interest proves that there is plenty of money. He then paid his attentions to the secretary of the treasury. Taking first his assertion that the gold dollar is the sole unit of value, from whose letter of the second instant he read the following:

(2) The revised statutes and statutes at large direct the issue and prescribe the more or less limited uses of several kinds of currency. To but one do they assign the office of a standard. They named the unit of all these currencies and of our money of account with the name—dollar. To but one dollar do they assign the function of a unit of value.

The law of February 12th, 1873, sec 14 (R S 3511) reads as follows:

"The gold coins of the United States shall be a one dollar piece, which at the standard weight of 25 8/10 grains shall be the unit of value. * * *

Thus the gold dollar, circulating amid all other dollars, then existing or thereafter to be issued whatever their substance, description or kind "shall be the unit of value." The law is unrepealed and unmodified. No other statute of the United States now in force refers to that office, uses the phrase, or names the thing. The function of the gold dollar as the unit of value is therefore unqualified and unquestionable. Its office as a unit of value was once shared with fifteen times, afterward with sixteen times its weight of silver. Its employment in that behalf is now unshared and sole. Its value is the unit of value, its measure is made the only measure. To that measure every other dollar must conform, while other dollars exist and this law of congress stands. The simplicity of the language makes definition itself difficult, but dispute impossible. It has made my duty clear.

In reply therefore to the summons of the house, mindful of that duty and my oath, I respectfully answer that while the law remains what it is, I shall endeavor in the future as I have endeavored in the past to conform my official acts to the letter and spirit of its plain requirements, and to so exercise every discretionary power with which it is the pleasure of congress that my office be vested over the contents, the outgoes and the surplus of the treasury, as to maintain in every other dollar of their creation in such use and circulation as consists with the preservation of their practical commercial parity with the gold dollar, testing that equality exclusively by the sole "unit of value."

The secretary's quotations from the law of February 12, 1873, seems to be literal, but his interpretation of it is too wide of the mark to let go unchallenged.

He says the law "is unrepealed and unmodified." I admit it is "unrepealed," but deny that it is "unmodified." That all statutes relating to the same subject must be construed *in para materia* is one of the rules of construction universally accepted, will, of course, be conceded.

Applying this rule to the section of the statute of February 12, 1873, upon which the secretary of the treasury based his conclusions, and the subsequent statute of 1878, in the first section of which we find the following:

That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18th, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Now, construing these two statutes together we find that both can stand, for the reason that they are not inconsistent with each other.

Were it otherwise, the act of 1873 would stand repealed under the express repealing section of the act of 1878.

Both these statutes being therefore in force, and by which it appears that we have two distinct coin dollars, one of gold and one of silver, each being a full legal tender for all debts public and private, each absolutely and unconditionally the equal, under the law of the other, the strained and narrow construction of the honorable secretary is glaringly manifest when he contends that the gold dollar is the sole unit of value to which "every other dollar must conform." ** *

Further on in his letter the secretary says:

It is a wise step in the interest of the industries jeopardized by doubt to end the increasing risk of expelling our gold.

This is the cry of the single-standard gold men, who will no doubt extract many crumbs of comfort from the words of our bimetallic secretary.

The [illegible] cry is heard from them on every hand that continued silver coinage will [illegible] out of the country. Why? We do not need to purchase more than we sell. If the amount of our purchases abroad just equals our sales, there will be no balance of trade either way, and we will still have our $550,000,000 of gold, with an addition each year of the amount of gold mined in this country, should the amount be more than what is used in the arts, etc.

England cannot pay us except in gold, because no foreign coin is a legal-tender here. They used to be, but all laws making them so have long since been repealed. England cannot afford to bring silver here at a loss of 20 per cent, which would have to be done, because until made coin of the United States we would not take it except at its bullion value. Hence, I say, that unless we buy abroad more than we sell abroad our gold cannot, by any legitimate trade or commerce, escape us, and I may add that we do not need to buy more than we sell.

In point of fact we do not need to pay a dollar's worth of anything abroad, because we are nearer self-supporting than any European country. We raise more food than we need, more cotton and wool, out of which we can make our own clothing, all we need, and can get along splendidly without French broadcloths, silks, laces, or foreign wines, so that we have nothing to do but to make up our minds that we are self-sustaining, and that settles it. * * *

Because Germany does so and so and England does so and so furnishes no reason to my mind for our doing the same thing. I have yet to learn of any great solicitude on the part of those governments for our happiness, and we care, but I do continually hear men in this country declaiming in one breath about the tottering thrones of Europe and the grandeur of liberty [illegible] by law here, and in the next insisting that our monetary system must conform to that of the great European powers. This will not do, and for one I say that if we must have an international monetary union, let those powers with tottering thrones conform their monetary system to that of our more stable government, because, unless our whole scheme of government is a mistake, it is the perfect one after which those [illegible] of ancient despotism should copy.

The secretary of the treasury in his letter further says the people of the United States "can decide how much currency they will employ." They can, indeed, through their representatives, fix the volume of money, though it has happened even in popular governments that the people's deliberately expressed will has been [illegible] naught. This incident belongs to the recent past, and its recurrence is altogether possible. But suppose at a particular period there does not happen to exist a sufficient volume of the medium of exchange for the ready or convenient transaction of the business of the country, how, at this interesting point of time, can the people of the United States decide how much currency they will employ? Must not their decision as to the amount they will use be rigorously controlled by the aggregate of money available in the country? * * * * * *

I dissent from the secretary's figures in which he sets forth the addition to our annual taxation arising from the coinage of the silver dollars in the following words, from page six of this letter of March 2, 1883: "Forcing the silver accumulation is an addition of $24,000,000 per annum to the vast sum of our federal taxation." The actual silver in the treasury on January 1, 1886, as appears from a statement which is appended to the secretary's response to the house of representatives, is a fraction over $31,000,000. This sum is exclusive of the silver now in the treasury representing outstanding certificates, only this can be deemed an accumulation. Now this amount of silver costs the government per annum just what money is worth, what it can be borrowed for, namely, 3 per cent. Consequently the cost to the government of having that amount of idle money in the treasury is $930,000 per annum. But the secretary says that "forcing the silver accumulation in the treasury is an addition of $24,000,000 per annum to the vast sum of our federal taxation." We have coined to January 30, 1886, two hundred and twenty millions of silver dollars. Save and excepting the $31,000,000 which I have mentioned not one dollar of silver is idle in any other sense than the gold in the treasury, which represents outstanding gold certificates, since and is equally a burden upon the people. Now I would like to ask why the secretary does not use the surplus of thirty-one millions of silver dollars now in the treasury in the purchase of silver bullion, coin such bullion and use such coin for the next purchase of silver bullion, and so on. Surely this policy would not involve "an addition of $24,000,000 per annum to vast sums of federal taxation."

Sir, these are questions more grave than that of the expulsion of gold from this country, even if such a thing were possible. I believe I have fairly shown, however, that such a thing is not possible. The difficulty with the secretary and those who agree with him consists in this: That they discuss national finances as though those having large moneyed interests and those with competencies and fixed incomes were the only people interested in the question. * * * *

Mr. President, having shown, as I think, that a new basis for the issue of paper currency by our national banks must be provided for by law, and having given my views as to what would be a safe and proper basis for the future; having shown the dangerous power of our national banks over the volume of money; having pointed out with some precision the very considerable proportion of our general circulation, which is of no practical use as an active circulating medium, and that its volume is so contracted as to seriously embarrass the business interests and retard the general prosperity of the country, and having briefly commented upon the secretary's letter, I shall now proceed to show the importance of silver coinage as a factor in the settlement of these and other questions.

Silver has received considerable consideration at the hands of congress during the present session, but just at this time there seems to be a lull in regard to it at this end of the capitol, an ill-boding, perhaps, outside of the opposition on the part of its enemies to let the cause of bimetallism sink or drift out of sight; but be this as it may, its friends do not intend to rest content with anything short of keeping it well to the front, and it may as well be said now as at any time that the contest will be waged with such persistence that all will understand that nothing short of the full establishment of a permanent bimetallic policy and the free unlimited coinage of silver dollars by this government will ever settle the question.

Short of this we have no compromises to offer, believing as we do that the hour is at hand when this country should have a policy of its own on this and other great questions, and that the policy we advocate will best subserve the interests and promote the happiness and well-being not only of the people in this broad land but of those throughout the world. Such are the legitimate purposes of government everywhere, no matter how organized, whether directed by the people themselves or controlled by kings, emperors, and princes.

The practical demonstration of the power and ability of the people to govern themselves has long since had its influence in the Old World, and our policy, if well defined now upon the question under consideration, will in the end have a controlling influence on its settlement in all lands.

Silver coinage is the specter which affrights the souls of those who own our bonds made payable by law in coin and those whose fancied interests lie in a contraction of the currency on an expansion of population.

Issue has long been joined—the friends of silver and the opponents of contraction on one side and the classes of people just mentioned on the other. It is truly the war of the millions—millions of people upon the one side and millions of dollars upon the other.

The bill which I have introduced if enacted into law will end the controversy honorably to all parties, fair alike to the owners of silver, of gold, of bonds, fair alike to the people, the government and the banks. If all this be true, the bitter contest so long waged between the bimetallists and monometallists will in the end prove to have been a blessing in disguise, as having led us up to a point where the close of the controversy finds the interests of all equally protected, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The worst enemy of silver in this country would put up his sword and lay down his flag if he could know that bimetallism would become universally international upon a common ratio of value between gold and silver.

It is obvious to me, and I hope it may be so to others, that decisive action by the United States now—action which will be considered absolutely conclusive and final here—will force the wavering nations to at least consider the second step, not the first, and that is an international congress, to be convened for the sole purpose of establishing a uniform ratio of value between silver and gold. All conferences heretofore held have proved barren of results for the simple reason that false issues have been allowed to crowd out the real one just mentioned. What I mean is this: That the first thing to be done is to settle the question in favor of the double standard so absolutely as to leave no doubt in the minds of other nations as to the permanency of the policy here, for so long as this country, which produces half the silver of the world, maintains a doubtful, vacillating attitude, we cannot hope that countries having no interest in silver production will voluntarily change from monometallism to bimetallism.

Some facts were here given showing conclusively that the feelings of the people of Germany and England in regard to the expediency of adhering to the single standard are undergoing a marked change

I repeat the thought before expressed, that the first thing to be accomplished is to establish the double standard. Then, and not before, is the only proper time to discuss and determine the ratio between silver and gold for so long as we attempt to "put the cart before the horse" just so long will all such conferences run into the discussion of the first question—the general policy of bimetallism—instead of the question of ratio, which is the second. Entertaining these views, I am unalterably opposed to all such conferences now, because until the first great question is definitely settled, it seems idle to talk about fixing an international ratio of value.

The very able and distinguished men in and out of congress who speak and write upon the other side of this question overlook the absurdity of permitting the price of silver to be fixed as it now is by the London market, by a country whose most important interests lie in procuring cheap silver for use in India, where it has nearly completed vast systems of railway and other avenues of transportation whereby it is sought to build up competition with the products of this country by stimulating the production in India of similar commodities to our own. Considering that silver is the only legal tender there—gold is not—it most clearly appears why England wants cheap silver, which she now buys as bullion, coins it, uses it to build up our chief competitor, and in doing so makes 50 cents on every dollar of silver used in India, and may be paid out there at its coin value by England which buys the silver at its bullion value. No wonder England wants cheap silver. She demonetizes it at home, makes it the only money of India, fixes the price of our silver product, and aims to be regulating the whole business * * * * *

I am confident that from the complete remonetization of silver, its re-established use as a money metal, there will flow widespread and beneficent results, in which the whole people of the country will share. It is in my view an indispensable step in the creation and maintenance of that all-sufficient and stable circulating medium, without which there can be no healthy business activity. With an adequate currency our laborers will command better wages, our farmers will get higher prices for their products, and our furnaces and looms will again throb with restored vitality.

But there are other and far-reaching consequences to follow the complete remonetization of silver, affecting special interests, and these of the greatest magnitude and of the most vital concern, which have been hitherto not thoroughly estimated.

Senator Bowen here quoted the arguments presented by the National Bimetallic Coinage association, to prove that the recent competition of India with the United States was enormously increased by the depreciation of silver abroad, and that cheap silver cost our wheat growers in one year seventy millions, and caused a loss on last year's cotton crop of fifty-two millions. The remedy he suggests in the following paragraph.

Sir, to send away another ounce of silver is suicidal, because the more silver bullion we send to England the cheaper it will be there, and the cheaper can India's wheat and cotton be produced. In the face of all these facts, I submit that there is but one course to be pursued, and that is to coin the entire output of silver from our mines and thus cut off that much of the supply from the London market, the inevitable effect of which will be, from the fact that we produce half the silver of the world, to raise not only the price of silver but also the cost of producing wheat and cotton in India as well, thus directly benefiting every laborer and producer in this land. Let some worshiper of the "golden calf" answer these things if he can.

Awaiting such answer, I pass to a brief ex-

Continued on fifth page.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The Railroad Strike in Fair Way to Settlement.

Justice of Hall's Discharge to be Decided by Joint.

Fifteen Hundred New York Cloak Makers Strike.

Nearing Its End.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—The general impression prevails here this morning that the Gould strike is nearing its end. Resumption in this city of suburban passenger traffic without interference from the strikers is looked upon as a hopeful sign and partial re-establishment of freight traffic at other points is regarded in the same light. The Knights of Labor are jubilant over the determination of Powderly, general master workman, to confer with dissatisfied Gould Knights, and they express confidence that his efforts to settle will result successfully, and in their favor. This, together with the announcement that Receiver Sheldon, of the Texas & Pacific, has agreed to submit the question of the justice of the discharge of Hall at Marshall, Texas, the arbitration, warrants the belief that the strike is nearing the end. The early suburban trains departed on time this morning, and the company expect no more opposition to the running of these trains.

KANSAS CITY, March 18.—Current talk among the strikers is to the effect that the strike will end in two days.

Street Car Troubles.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—All street cars in the city excepting those on the Mt. Auburn line and those running at noon to-day from Covington to Newport stopped running at noon to-day on account of the various companies refusing to comply with the men's demands for $2 per day for twelve hours work.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Employes on all street car lines but the Broadway and Cass avenue will assemble to-morrow night to consider the propriety of striking for $2 per day for twelve hours work. That amount is now paid by the Broadway line.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—The street railroad strike is ended. The Walnut Hills line accepted $1.85 for a day of twelve hours and sent out their cars about 2 o'clock. Employes of the Consolidated company had a less harmonious meeting. They began their session at 2 o'clock and were about equally divided between the two propositions made by President Kilgour: $1.85 all around, or $2 for conductors and $1.75 for drivers. It required considerable time to come to a decision, but they settled upon the last named proposition, and at 6 o'clock cars were ordered out and the men returned to work.

TORONTO, March 18.—Street cars resumed work to-day.

Missouri Pacific Strike.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—At the Missouri Pacific yards to-day a number of strikers congregated just outside of the yards but they maintained perfect quiet. An attempt to send out the Kirkwood accommodation train this morning failed, the fireman deserting the engine before it was attached to the train and the engineer returned it to the roundhouse. No attempt has been made to resume freight traffic yet. The situation in East St. Louis is unchanged. No strike has as yet occurred among the roundhouse men. Considerable anxiety is felt as to the outcome of this new complication, but railway officials generally express confidence in their ability to adjust matters before their employees determine to strike.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—A card signed by prominent business men is published this afternoon to the effect that St. Louis merchants stand ready to deliver to any point as quickly and as cheaply as the merchants of any other city to the same points.

Receiver Brown of the Texas Pacific railroad telegraphs to Vice President Hoxie that he has sixty-seven men at work in the Marshall shops, thirty-four of them old employes who struck, and that he expects many more to-morrow. The shops at Big Springs, Baird and Fort Worth, he says, have men enough at work "for our present wants."

Texas Boycotting.

FORT WORTH, March 18.—The Knights of Labor have the upper hand here. Boarding houses and hotels which accommodate men who take the strikers' places are being boycotted, even butchers refusing to sell them meat. All this is true, yet the sentiment of the people is against the strikers, but business men are afraid of being boycotted. John Taggart, a boarding house keeper, was boycotted yesterday. The water man from whom Taggart has been purchasing his water supply for drinking purposes refused to sell any more to him and now he has to go two miles to secure water. His landlord, one of the richest citizens of Fort Worth, has ordered him to vacate his house. Yesterday some poison was thrown into Taggart's water barrel, and a woman and two little girls poisoned, and they now lie in a critical condition.

A New York Strike.

NEW YORK, March 18.—All cloak makers in the city numbering 1500 are on a strike. They do not ask for increased wages, but merely demand that the contract system be abolished so that they may deal directly with the firms themselves.

Arming Against Strikers.

SHREVEPORT, La., March 16.—The rumor that arms were being purchased here yesterday to be used against the strikers at Marshall, and along the line of the Texas & Pacific road for the protection of property created no little excitement. Investigation developed the fact that U. S. Marshal Reagan of eastern District of Texas had been requested to the railroad agents to purchase a number of the latest improved Winchester rifles for his deputies. Several were purchased and forwarded. Last night the agent received a telegram that enough arms had been secured through United States authorities and further purchase ceased.

Texas Pacific Strike.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—General Sheldon said this afternoon that he considered the strike on a fair way to its end. The receivers, he said, will not arbitrate; but if Hall submits his case to the United States court and the judge should decide that Hall was discharged without sufficient cause, then the receivers will reinstate him. If after this the strikers will not return to work, then the company will proceed under protection of the court to carry on its business. If the strikers will submit to the judge's decision, it should be adverse to them, they of course the strike will end. All trains, both passenger and freight, on this division of the Texas Pacific are now running on their regular time.

Interference of Strikers.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Striking switchmen of the Texas & Pacific at Goldsboro succeeded last night in preventing the departure of a freight train. One hundred and fifty men intimidated the engineer. On application of Receiver Sheldon, Judge Billings of the United States court ordered Marshal Pleasants to afford the necessary protection to those in charge of Texas & Pacific property. Deputy marshals were sent out at once for Goldsboro, and an effort will be made to run a freight train under protection of the federal court. Sheldon states that they intend to test the question.

Attempted Train Wrecking.

MARSHALL, Tex., March 17.—An attempt was made near here last night to wreck the north bound passenger train on the Texas Pacific. Some men as yet unknown removed a rail from the track on a bridge a short distance north of Marshall, but the mischief was discovered shortly before the time for the train to pass, and great loss of life and property thus averted.

The Mississippi Tragedy.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—A special from Winona, Miss., to the Times-Democrat gives the following particulars of the circumstances leading to the tragedy enacted at Carrollton, Miss., yesterday: Some months ago Robert Moore, a young man from Lefore county, went to Carrollton. There he met Joe Brown (colored) with whom he had an altercation, and the negro smeared and poured on him molasses which he carried in a jug. J. M. Liddell, jr., of Greenwood, friend of Moore's, happened to meet Brown and made some allusions to his treatment of Moore. Brown gave him impudence and Liddell started at him, but was prevented by bystanders from attacking him. The negro then went and armed himself and induced others to do likewise. They stationed themselves on the streets, some concealing themselves behind trees. When Liddell came after supper from the hotel he saw them and asked what they meant, whereupon Joe Brown responded it was none of his damned business. At that Liddell struck at Ed. Brown with his fist, and Ed and Charles Brown (his brother) both simultaneously fired upon Liddell, one ball striking on the elbow of his right arm. About this time some 15 to 20 shots were fired from different quarters. Liddell pulled his pistol and hit Ed. Brown in the abdomen and received one shot in the fleshy part of his leg. Charles Brown was shot in the shoulder. The parties who had taken part in the affray were brought before the mayor forthwith and received an examination, and were bailed to appear before the next circuit court. Threats were continually made by the Brown brothers that they would have Liddell's blood; further that they had five double-barreled shotguns loaded, seven fingers deep, and would kill the first man who put his foot on their ground. On the 12th instant they made affidavit against James Moore and others, including some of the best citizens of the place and men who knew nothing of the difficulty, charging them with assaulting with intent to murder in the previous difficulty. Previous to opening of the trial yesterday Brown bowed on the street that he had his body guard and would shoot the first man that made a motion in his direction. The case was called at noon, when the court house immediately was filled with negroes who stationed themselves around and about the Brown brothers. The attorneys were proceeding with the case when here suddenly appeared about a hundred white men well armed. Perceiving their entrance Ed. Brown drew his pistol and fired in the direction of Liddell, who was between his attorneys, and thereupon the firing became general. Ten were instantly killed and two others have since died.

Some escaped by jumping through the windows, a distance of at least twenty feet from the ground. The room was completely filled with smoke. The judge's bench is on the north side of the room and the benches facing it are towards the south. It is a very large court room with windows all around. On the south wall were counted 135 shot holes, in the wall of the passage leading down stairs ten shot holes, and in the bench thirty shot holes. One shot struck a northeast window sash and landed into the wall. Five other shots show on the north wall from the direction of the benches. Large pools of blood were on the floor of the court room. The mob then left as quickly and quietly as they came in. The general impression is that there will end further trouble, as heretofore. A few of the negroes killed were constantly creating bad feeling and the other negroes peaceably inclined to produce strife between the whites and blacks.

Following is a list of the killed: Andrew Robertson, Chas. Brown, Ed. Brown, Joe Lane, John Money; Simon Lane, Tom Barrs, Amos Matthews, Scott Moore, French Hughes, Coley Lane, Tom Johnson. Fully as many were wounded. One colored man rolled himself out of one of the west windows, falling on a brick pavement outside, but took to the woods and made his escape unhurt. As he was rolling out three shots were fired at him, two of which struck the window sill, and one went through the glass.

All is quiet now. It is impossible to get any one to state the names of any persons in the mob, and it will be very difficult to ascertain them as nobody in the excitement took notice of any persons who entered the court house. No arrests have been made.

An Alderman Arrested.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Alderman Jaehne was arrested at the city hall at noon to-day and taken at once to police headquarters, charged with bribery. Before the Broadway investigation committee last week testimony was introduced showing that silver were stolen from Mrs. Hamilton was traced to Jaehne's store, where it was secreted, and melted; that Jaehne first tried to bribe one of the detectives sent to recover the property, and failing in this, paid the value of the silver, even hundred dollars, to the owner through the lawyer who unsuccessfully defended the thieves. The charges do not rest on the testimony of one witness alone, but are supported by that of two or three.

Jaehne was taken into one of the private rooms. "The indictment against Alderman Jaehne has been found out not yet," said District Attorney Martine this afternoon. "The charge against him is that he received a bribe, in consideration for which he voted for granting of a franchise to build a road in Broadway to the Broadway Surface railroad company. After the resolution had been vetoed by the mayor a warrant for Jaehne's arrest was issued by Judge Gildersleeve of the court of general sessions upon affidavits furnished by Inspector Byrnes. He was arraigned before Gildersleeve in a few minutes. As soon as it became known on the street that Jaehne had been arrested policemen and aldermen by the dozens flocked to the city hall.

Mr. Martine, under direction of Judge Gildersleeve, ordered papers for bail to be drawn, fixing the amount of bail at $15,000. J. O. O'Donnell, who keeps a liquor store, was accepted as bondsman. While the papers were being drawn Jaehne sat smoking a cigar in the private office. He did not appear to feel very bad over his arrest and seemed to take it as a matter of course. He said that he did not want to talk about his arrest to reporters. Whatever he had to say would be given out by him at the proper time.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Money on call easy 1½ to 2; prime paper 4 to 5; exchange unchanged; governments moderately active and weak, especially coupon 4s. The coal stocks were the feature of to-day's stock market. They contributed nearly 46 per cent of the day's business and were the only active stocks that developed decided weakness. The whole market however was irregular and at times feverish, especially in early dealings. Transcontinental matters and railroad strikes in the west and southwest had no appreciable effect upon prices, as no news of importance was received.

The Mail and Express says: Mining shares were dull and strong; Homestake 17¼, Lead & Norcross 2.40, Alice 1.65, Leadville 27, Raspalannock 1¼.

[illegible]	100½	18[illegible]	28½
Adams Express	115	American Express	51½
C. B. & Q.	144½	Erie	27½
D. & R. G.	16	Preferred	63
Central Pacific	49½	N. Y. C.	100½
Missouri Pacific	87½	Union Pacific	58¾
Northwestern	108	Wells Fargo	99
Preferred	138¾	Ontario	29
Texas Pacific	17½	Iron Silver	26
U. S. Express	64	Quicksilver	7
W. U. Telegraph	68	Preferred	22
Northern Pacific	56	Homestake	17
Preferred	58¾	Sutro	18
C. C. A. I. Co.	26¾	Deadwood	

Chinese Warning.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The China Overland Mail of February 23rd states that the following cablegram was received February 21st by a committee of Chung Wai Tong Wah Kun of San Francisco: "We call your attention to a condition of Chinese in the United States of America. Anti-Chinese riots are of frequent occurrence. Over $500,000 of our property has already been destroyed, many people killed, merchants' business seriously injured; great suffering and destitution among laboring classes. We request that you immediately issue a proclamation warning our people not to come to the United States. Also send a copy of this to Chang Chi Tung, viceroy of Two Kwang, and to O. Yuk Tong, Canton. We have cabled the Tsung Li Yamen information contained in the above." This has already been returned as requested.

A new census of Japan makes the population of that empire thirty-eight and a half millions.

The mikado has signified his intention of contributing $500 to the Grant monument fund at New York as a token of his respect for General Grant, and has ordered the amount forwarded to the president of the committee.

A Domestic Tragedy.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—A short time ago S. Jones man, of Avondale, a suburb of Cincinnati, lost a suit involving $150,000. This so preyed upon the mind of his wife that she is supposed she became deranged. This morning some man heard a noise in his wife's bedroom, in which his son also slept, and attempted to enter, but found the door locked. He forced an entrance and found his wife dead, with her throat cut with a razor. His son Albert, 14 years old, also dead, with his throat cut, and another son, Arthur, severely, if not fatally wounded. Arthur was able to say that his mother came to him, some time in the night, and told him to go to sleep; that he did so, fell asleep and was awakened by a blow on his head. He ran to the door and found it locked. He tried to remove the locks, but she struck him again. Then he heard his father at the door, but could not give an alarm, and then his mother killed herself.

Famous Litigation Settled.

DETROIT, March 18.—The famous Maine Garland litigation has been settled with a compromise. On July 22d, 1880, the steam yacht Mamie, carrying a party of Most Holy Trinity Catholic church collided with the ferry steamer Garland having an excursion party on board. Seven persons were drowned and suits for damages begun by relatives against the two boats. During the past six years an immense amount of litigation has been carried on, the matter being fought through Canadian courts and state and United States courts, one suit reaching the supreme court. There were in all forty-eight suits pending when the settlement was reached. The surplus of the company after certain previous obligations are paid over to parties.

Gem to Competition.

ALBANY, March 18.—Both branches of the state legislature to-day passed a bill requiring that the street railway franchise in New York be sold to the highest bidder.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Billington Preparing to Jump the Railroad War.

Rate to the Territory of the Pacific Mail Company.

The Denver & New Orleans Sold for Three Millions.

The Railroad War.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The Northern Pacific company issued the following schedule to-day: Limited to Omaha, $80; Chicago, $85; New York, $50; Boston, $52. On each of these a rebate of $25 is allowed on reaching the destination. As soon as the cut was made known it was met by the Atlantic & Pacific, which issued a schedule making limited tickets to Kansas City $25, Chicago $30, New York $45, Boston $47, on which a rebate of $20 is allowed, making the rates the same as offered by the Southern Pacific. Emigrant rates are also reduced on all roads to the following prices: Omaha and Kansas City $20, Chicago $25, New York $37, Boston $39, with a rebate of $15 to all points.

KANSAS CITY, March 16.—Second class limited rate to San Francisco is reduced to $21, and emigrant $18 from here.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Round trip tickets, good for thirty days, were put on sale to-day to Omaha and Kansas City at $40, Chicago $49.50, New York $65.25, Boston $68.25. The east-bound ticket must be used on the day after its purchase, but the west-bound ticket may be used any time within 30 days.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Mr. C. P. Huntington has gone to Kentucky for a few days stay, and it is said that President Strong of the Atchison has telegraphed to a friend in this city in such terms as to cause bewilderment among some who have believed the end of the transcontinental war was near at end.

CHICAGO, March 18.—A prominent local firm received a telegram to-day saying Mr. Huntington has gone west and declined all further negotiations in transcontinental matters. He has bought four steamers and will put them in active competition with the Pacific Mail in California coasting trade. A cut of $40 in the passenger rate between New York and San Francisco is expected and the Pacific Mail people say they will cut that rate in two if necessary. In a telegram to another firm President Crocker of the Central Pacific says three of the steamers will be put on immediately.

The Oregon Disaster.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Failure to find any trace of the schooner which was reported to have collided with the Oregon is not regarded by many people here as strange. In fact, it is the very general impression of people in a position to know, that there was no collision, but the accident was the result of an entirely different cause than that given by the very reticent officers of the lost steamer. The statement of all the passengers is to the effect that just before the sinking there was a terrible noise resembling the noise following the discharge of a piece of artillery, and that a very large portion of the end of that steamer where the schooner was said to have struck was knocked out. The mysterious manners of the officers of the Oregon and the extreme reticence of the passengers, together with the reported explosive noise and the great damage done the steamer has given rise to a rumor that the disaster was caused by a torpedo or dynamite concealed in the vessel and placed there to do much deadlier work than sinking of the vessel. The Herald has an editorial this morning on the mystery, and has had a number of interviews with marine men who support the dynamite theory.

Gladstone's Schemes.

DUBLIN, March 18.—The Freeman, edited by William O'Brien, partly owned by Parnell, says that Gladstone's land and home rule schemes are so closely knit together and dependent upon each other that neither can stand alone. In proof of this, Freeman points to the fact that the landlords of Ireland whom Gladstone proposes to buy out by the very terms of the expropriation bill are made unable to avail themselves of its enactments until an Irish legislature is established at Dublin to administer the bill.

Mr. Chamberlain told a friend of Mr. Gladstone that his Irish proposals would involve so complete separation that it was impossible for the English government to give any guarantee to landlords, and that unless a method was found to greatly reduce the amount of the proposed payment he (Chamberlain) would resign his seat in the cabinet. Chamberlain conferred long and earnestly with Trevelyan in the house of commons this afternoon. Afterward he conferred privately with Lord Randolph Churchill for nearly an hour. The circumstance is much commented upon by gossipers in the lobby. Meanwhile the tension in the cabinet continues to be disposed to relax.

Jail Break at Pueblo.

DENVER, March 16.—A Pueblo special to the News says: At 7 o'clock this evening seven prisoners got out of the county jail. The jailer, Joe Kasingale, was locking up as usual and changing the men from the corridors to the cells when one of them struck Joe with some heavy object, supposed to be a piece of bedstead, knocking him down. Several of them jumped upon and stamped his face, injuring him severely. He was then tied and left in a senseless condition on the floor while his weapons and keys were taken. After some time Joe recovered consciousness and began yelling for help, and was liberated by Hank Pockley, a convicted United States prisoner not yet sent away, who is about the trusty. Sheriff Anderson was at [illegible] out in every direction, but up to a late hour to-night none of the runaways have been captured. Among the seven were several bad cases, including Pat Woods, who stopped and robbed a street car, and one or two ordinary hold-ups; also a forger.

A Lynching Thwarted.

DENVER, March 16.—An Aspen special to the News says: John Rees, the alleged murderer of Franz Toucer, was arraigned before Justice Winters at 10 o'clock this morning, waived examination and bound over to the district court without bail. The sheriff thwarted a lynching scheme by taking him through the rear of the jail and through back streets to the justice's office. The crowd was very much enraged. On taking him back to the jail the sheriff had the prisoner so completely surrounded by deputies that the crowd could not get near him, else he would have been strung up. At the time there were about 2,000 people on the streets who were awaiting the action of the lynchers. The lynchers apparently had no head or they might have accomplished their purpose.

Denver Items.

DENVER, March 17.—Mrs. W. B. Daniels left last evening for Chicago, where it is understood she will henceforth reside.

Captain Swain, who has been having considerable trouble lately over his killing of Fitzgerald, to-day resigned his position as captain of the police force.

A Times' Washington special says: The senate committee reported favorably Teller's bill to credit Colorado state $33,000 on account of ordnance stores issued to Colorado territory.

The D. & N. O. Sale.

DENVER, March 18.—The Denver & New Orleans railroad was sold at auction this morning under foreclosure of mortgage held by first mortgage bond holders. The road was purchased by J. S. Brown of Denver as trustee of the Mercantile Trust company of Brooklyn for $3,217,470. The sale is part of a plan for reorganizing the New Orleans Co. under the name of the Denver, Texas & Gulf Railway Co.

Sale of Desert Lands.

DENVER, March 18.—A Times Washington special says: Senator Teller to-day introduced in the senate Carey's bill for the sale of desert lands which was recently passed by the house. The bill as introduced by Mr. Teller contains voluminous amendments which were tacked on by the senate public lands committee.

A Bank for Montrose.

DENVER, March 17.—A News Montrose special says: Messrs. A. E. Buddecke, J. W. Troer, James A. Fenlon, R. C. Dieh and S. F. Young will soon start a new bank here with a capital of $50,000. The institution will be known as the Montrose County National bank.

Senator Miller's Remains.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—When the train bearing the remains of the late Senator Miller from Washington arrived at Colfax they were formally transferred to a committee from San Francisco by Senator Jones on behalf of the senate and congressional committee. On arrival here under escort of a delegation of military and commercial organizations the remains were taken to the Trinity Church mortuary chapel, where they will lie in state until the funeral, on Sunday next.

California's Delegation.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The house committee on elections to-day dismissed the petition asking that members of congress from California be unseated on the ground that the state had been reapportioned and that the members did not reside within their congressional districts.

Telephone Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—At the telephone investigation to-day J. W. Rogers testified that two meetings were held in the room of the senate judiciary committee for the organization of the telephone company. There were present Looney Rogers, jr., Senators Harrison and Garland and General Johnston. General Atkins was not there at the first meeting. A general agreement was reached. Senator Garland prepared papers and submitted them at the second meeting. The charter for the telephone company was obtained in Tennessee and one for the telegraph company was obtained in New York. There never was any Pan-Electric stock issued. Certificates were about as follows: "L. W. Rogers is entitled to $500,000 in Pan-Electric Telephone company. Signed, Casey Young, Secretary." Senator Harris opposed the issue of the stock. Witness supposed the gentlemen were willing to have the names go on the stock because they regarded them as sacred. It was also suggested in conversation, he said, that possibly this whole thing will fail and in that case all concerned would be looked upon as scoundrels. They had refused to go forward.

In answer to questions, witness declared that he had no idea when the company was organized, that Mr. Garland would be attorney general but had done his best to make him attorney general after Cleveland's election. He had recommended a book to Attorney General Garland and predicted that Cleveland would select the wisest, purest man in the country to elevate the judiciary of the country. On May 24th he had sent a letter to the attorney general asking him to institute suit against the Bell Co.

"Do you remember Mr. Young having come to your house and told you and your son of an interview with Garland?"

Witness—"He said that suit would now be brought and there was good prospects of success. I asked if Garland had promised, and he said that he had."

The chairman—"How did you come to ask him?"

Witness—"I thought it would have to come through the promise of Garland."

Chairman—"Did Young indicate that he had an interview with Garland?"

Witness—"Yes; I think so. When he said Garland promised, I said very emphatically, 'If Garland has promised he will do it.' Then Young said: 'But Garland has said he would refer the matter to Mr. Goode.' Then said I, 'How about that; how would Goode act, would he do as well as Garland?' 'Oh yes,' said he, 'I believe I would rather have Goode than Garland; he will be all right.' That is the substance of the conversation."

Chairman—"Are you clear that he told you Garland had promised?"

Witness—"As clear as that I exist. I have [illegible] through life."

If Garland has promised he will do it. I will be glad to see, of course."

Adjourned.

Holman's Report.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Holman committee appointed to inquire into the expenditure of public moneys in the Indian service of Yellowstone park submits a draft of a bill to provide for the appointment of a committee to inspect and report on the condition of Indians and Indian affairs, and makes a number of recommendations, among them the following: That money hereafter appropriated for the education of Indian children shall be used for the establishment and support of industrial schools, and the number of agencies to be reduced. As to Yellowstone park, that the boundary line dividing Montana and Wyoming on the north of Wyoming be changed so that the strip of land on the north end of the park now in Montana shall be made of Wyoming, and that the western line of the park be the western line of Wyoming as now established, and that a strip of land eight miles wide immediately south of the park and a strip of land immediately on the east side of the park to a width of 30 miles be reserved from sale and stringent law enacted against destruction of forests thereon.

Thirteen Negroes Shot in Court.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—A special to the Picayune from Grenada, Miss., says: News of a terrible tragedy enacted at Carrollton, an interior town 24 miles southwest of Grenada, was received here this evening. Fifty men rode into town and repaired to the court house, where thirteen negroes were waiting for their trial to commence. The white men walked into the court room and shot ten of the negroes dead and mortally wounded the other three. The shooting grew out of the attempted assassination of James Liddell, a prominent citizen, who was shot and seriously wounded by these negroes several weeks ago.

Judgment against Warner.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Judgment was entered to-day in the county clerk's office upon the report of the referee, Hamilton Cole, in the suit of J. C. Holt, assignee of Ferdinand Ward, against Wm. S. Warner, which amounts to $1,401,908.79, and is made up as follows: $1,225,363.34 being surplus paid by Warner over the amount which he invested in so-called contracts; there is interest to the amount of $140,391.30, making $1,392,752.54; and costs to be paid by Warner to Julian T. Davies to the amount of $6,156.25.

Forty-Nine Years Old.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The president is 49 years of age to-day. There was no celebration of the occasion at the White House, but this evening the president accompanied by Miss Cleveland, Miss Van Vechten and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont attended the Mikado performance, by Emma Abbott Opera company at the new National theatre. The presidential party occupied a private box, and upon their entrance were warmly applauded by the audience.

Violation of the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The house committee on foreign affairs to-day by a very close vote, 7 to 6, postponed consideration of the Morrow Chinese bill and will instead take up the president's message recommending payment of indemnity to China for outrages perpetrated on Chinese subjects in this country. Chairman Belmont, who cast the deciding vote, declared himself opposed to the Morrow bill on the ground of its being a violation of treaty obligations.

Murray's Resignation

CHICAGO, March 17.—A News Washington special says: Governor Murray's resignation was called for by the president himself, who yesterday directed the secretary of the interior to demand it. It is understood the president intends to make a number of changes in the administration of Utah, and it is probable that the remaining members of the Utah commission will be changed.

A Heroine of 1812

SCITUATE, Mass., March 18.—Miss Abigail L. Bates died yesterday aged eighty-nine years. She was one of the two heroines who during the war of 1812 drove the British forces from this harbor by concealing themselves in the bushes and playing vigorously upon fife and drums, thereby leading the enemy to believe a large force was ready to receive them.

France and Germany.

BERLIN, March 18.—The Post says: France confesses she is waiting to attack Germany. This is serious. Germans who desired to conciliate France will now recognize the uselessness of conciliation and will wish that Frenchmen will soon find the opportunity they desire.

Cholera Cases.

ROME, March 18.—Two fatal cases of cholera are reported from Candia, two from Polla and seven from Padua.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The president yesterday nominated Samuel E. Buck postmaster at New Orleans.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold coin has been ordered in New York for export.

The cabinet at its meeting yesterday had under consideration the proposed abrogation of the treaty with the Hawaiian government.

Oregon Navigation directors yesterday declared a dividend of 1½ per cent payable April 1st. Books close March 20; reopen April 2d.

A Pueblo special to the Denver News says: The republican city convention convened last evening and adopted resolutions to adjourn until March 31, when the convention will nominate a city ticket.

A Tramp's Great Feat.

Gridley (Ohio) Herald.

As the south-bound freight train left this station Tuesday afternoon, a number of our citizens were eye witnesses of a scene that made his blood in their veins run cold. A tramp was trying to beat his passage on the train and attempted to get on a brake-beam. He missed his reckoning and his feet crashed on the track between the rails. The train was moving about six miles per hour. To let go was certain death. He struggled frantically to get his feet on the brake-beam, but failed. Meanwhile, the spectators were horrified, and many turned their eyes away from the scene. At last, by an almost superhuman effort, he got both feet up between his hands against the brake-bar of which he had to hold, and, after swinging several times until his body had gained sufficient momentum, he let go with his hands and shot out from under the car head first, and landed on his back on the side of the embankment down which he rolled into a mud puddle. His face was devoid of color when he arose, the palms of his hands were bleeding, and he trembled as if suffering from a severe ordeal. His adventure and marvelous escape aroused the sympathies of those who witnessed the knock at "death's door," and a collection of several dollars was promptly taken up and given him. He was a robust young man of about 25 years of age and owed his life to his strength and agility.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE

Per annum ... $2.00 Six months ... $1.00
Three months ... .50 One month ... .25

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK.

...ilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Queen Victoria was presented with a grand daughter yesterday. Patricia would make a good name for her.

And now it is whispered that the Oregon was sunk by the explosion of an infernal machine. O'Dynamite Rossa should be interviewed.

Transcontinental railroad rates are going down, with no indication of the end. If stockholders can stand it, travelers will not complain.

We print in another column the result of commendable efforts of Forest Commissioner Ensign to inaugurate systematical planting of trees on Arbor day and Memorial day.

Higgins, the appointment clerk of the treasury, contemplates resigning his office for rest and recreation. He says he would have given it up long ago, but he enjoyed seeing the mugwumps squirm.

The loss of the Oregon continues as mysterious as ever. The officers of the steamer according to instructions, refuse to give any particulars of the alleged collision, which gives the infernal machine theory a plausible look.

Senator Bowen is paired on several political questions with the love-sick senator from Florida. The affairs of the nation are of no consequence to Senator Jones, and refusal to pair would be the certain loss of a vote for the democratic party.

The usual reports of riot and bloodshed attendant on St. Patrick's observance in Ireland and Canada are happily wanting this morning. Instead we notice that the orange and green were carried together in parades. This a necessary step toward gaining the right of self-government.

Charles Lyman, of Connecticut, now chief examiner of the civil service commission, has been nominated to be civil service commissioner in place of Dorman B. Eaton. There was good reason to expect that the president would select ex-Senator Bruce as the republican member of the commission.

A fair proposition has been made to the Texas Pacific strikers. If they seek only just treatment the offer of the receivers will be accepted. Whether they accept or not the strike will end soon. The Knights of Labor cannot afford to continue resistance after this showing of a disposition to treat them with justice.

Mr. Giffin's recent article in the Nineteenth Century showed that Ireland costs Great Britain three-sevenths more than she pays in taxes, although she is taxed nearly twice as much in proportion to population as the other parts of the United Kingdom. It would be an economical advantage to let Ireland govern herself.

The confirmation of Dement was accomplished by the vote of seven republican senators. This was against the decision of the republican caucus to vote against confirmation to displace a suspended official. It is expected that this will cause a break in the republican ranks sufficient to allow of several more confirmations in similar cases.

William L. Trenholm of South Carolina, who has been nominated for comptroller of the currency, is a banker and an opponent of the currency, is a banker and an opponent of silver coinage. He is also an avowed free trader, but he appeared before the ways and means committee a few days ago and made a plea against reduction of the duty on rice, which happens to be a product of his own state.

P. A. Collins, of Boston, declines to be a candidate for re-election to congress. His reason is that the custom of employing congressmen as attorneys in soliciting offices and other like business unfits him for the business of legislation. Mr. Collins is unfortunate in being a democrat, a believer in the spoils system, and in having a president who is sometimes governed by civil service reform principles.

The Louisiana Lottery company's lobby in congress is reported as very strong and is working hard to prevent the passage of measures calculated to destroy much of the business of this swindling concern. A bill has been favorably reported to the senate which would deny the use of the mails to newspapers containing the advertisement of the company—a sort of boycott. If this passes, as it should, it would go far toward destroying the existence of the pest.

Pension Commissioner Black told the senate committee investigating the conduct of the pension office that he would produce cases where claims had been allowed or rejected by his predecessors on account of politics. He searched the records for a week, but yesterday replied "that he would like to give the committee an abundance of evidence in reference to allegations made in his report but was unable to do it from the files of the office."

[illegible]

that the bureau was used as a political machine in Ohio resulted in signal failure.

Bob Ingersoll says of civil service reform: "It amuses me to see the liars holding up each other's hands while they vow they never loved before. Why, I have talked with presidents and senators and congressmen and public men of all parties, and I have never yet found one of them who was sincerely for civil service reform as its advocates and put into practice now. I have had republican presidents read me their messages upon this subject and laugh at the doctrines they declared. There was no president in Washington in my time who believed what he said in his messages on this question."

Major General John Pope was 63 years old yesterday, and according to the law was placed on the retired list. He graduated from West Point with high honors and during the Mexican war gained distinction and promotion for gallantry in action. He has been in active service for forty-four years, and during the war of the rebellion contributed largely to the success of union arms up to the unsuccessful battle of Bull Run, after which he resigned his command and was assigned to the department of the northwest. It is generally understood that Gen. O. O. Howard will succeed him in the command of the division of the Pacific.

The interest in art and the generosity or extravagance of American patrons is well shown in the great sale of Mrs. Morgan's collection. Some of the pictures brought high prices, but are considered good investments. One vase, which brought $18,000, is thus described: It was a Chinese porcelain vase of the Kang-He period, 1661-1722. The color was peach blow, or crushed strawberry, the shape a graceful ovoid, with slender neck, slightly spreading at the top, perfect in form and color. The height, exclusive of the carved stand, was eight inches, with a diameter of three inches. It came originally from the collection of a Mandarin prince.

The appeals of the committee for $15,000 to complete the pedestal of the Bartholdi statue elicit a feeling of pity for the people of New York. The money should have been raised promptly and easily a long time ago without assistance from other cities. Hundreds could contribute the amount individually without feeling it. The progress of the fund is illustrated by the following paragraph from a New York paper: "$1.47 was received for the Bartholdi statue pedestal yesterday." And her millionaires were spending thousands for vases and pictures at the sale of the Morgan collection. But those were to put in their homes to delight their own eyes. A great monument of beauty and usefulness for the public to admire must be paid for by the public.

The methods employed by the Texas strikers will do more to hurt their cause than the justice of their claim has been able to do in enlisting the sympathy of the public. It is to be expected that telegraphic reports will not do an injustice to the railroad side of the case; and according to first accounts the discharge of Hall was arbitrary, a violation of express agreement and cause for protest from the men. Whether it was sufficient to justify a strike was for them to decide. After quitting work interference was reprehensible, but boycotting was a weapon which has reasonable arguments for its support. By that should be meant the withdrawal of patronage by strikers or refusal to do work by sympathizers. The poisoning of wells or wrecking of trains, by whoever attempted, calls forth the condemnation of all good citizens, which falls on the organization of knights, though it will not be believed that as a body it is guilty of the conception of such crimes.

Rothacker says: "New York should have no more to do with our register of deeds than Washington has with the Albany postmaster." Colorado democrats appear to believe in the same principle. The Denver News protests against the influence that secured the marshalship for Hill in the following language: "The Virginia delegation in congress signed Mr. Hill's petition for the office of United States marshal of Colorado, and apparently this was the influence that procured the appointment. We do not blame the Virginia congressmen for signing that petition, because we presume that the same persistent mendacancy which procured similar action on their part in the case of Mr. Henry Wise Hobson, when he was a candidate for United States district attorney of Colorado, was brought to bear in Mr. Hill's behalf; but we must protest in the most emphatic language possible against the selection of federal officials for Colorado by the congressmen, or any other men of Virginia, or any other state. The democrats of Colorado are as competent to fill the federal offices of this state, and to recommend the candidates they want as any men can be, and they have no disposition to tolerate outside interference in such matters."

The answer to the question, "Who is Zephaniah T. Hill?" which was asked by so many democrats yesterday, appears to satisfy but little the friends and endorsers of the candidates for the important office of United States marshal for Colorado. He has been in the state but four years, and while nothing is said against his character or capacity the feeling against the president is very bitter because he has selected a comparatively unknown man, when staunch and tried members of his party were applicants for the position. The disgust of a large portion of the democratic party in Colorado is reflected in the following criticism of the Denver News:

Mr. Hill is practically unknown to the men who have borne the brunt of every political campaign on the democratic side in this state for years, and they will feel some resentment toward the president and more particularly toward Attorney General Garland for preferring an unknown to all the prominent men who had honorably sought the position of marshal. It was rumored last evening that Mr. Hill owed his nomination in some measure to the false pretenses put forward by District Attorney Hobson during his recent visit to Washington, that no man who has a property interest or a permanent home in Colorado could be trusted to aid him in a proper prosecution of real or imaginary infractions of the United States land laws [illegible]

This be true the appointment of Mr. Hill must be regarded as an insult to the intelligence, patriotism and honesty of the whole people of Colorado. It is unpleasant to have to say these things of any democratic nomination, but they are true, and we believe in telling the truth in politics as well as in all other things. We are certain that the appointment of any of the prominent candidates for the office of marshal would have proved infinitely more pleasing to democrats of Colorado than the selection so mysteriously made.

The interesting question in England is: What is Gladstone's scheme for the reorganization of Ireland? His plans have been presented to the cabinet, with the result of bringing out the decided opposition of at least three members; and the premier has promised to present them to the commons within a few days. The London daily press of Monday contained details of the proposition and claimed before the cabinet, for which each claimed more or less authenticity. The cost of the programme excites the wrath of the newspaper opposition, as appears from the following extracts:

The Times says: "The addition of £200,000,000 to £820,000,000 to the national debt is the estimated cost to the British taxpayer for the luxury of permitting the author of the abortive land bills of 1877 and 1881 to carry out another of his interesting experiments. An annual burden of five or six millions sterling to be borne by ourselves, and transmitted to the unborn generations who will not have the satisfaction of listening to Mr. Gladstone's lucid expositions, will perhaps appear to some among us as a rather high price even for so much honor. We do not believe that the people of this country will be imposed upon by the sham if their proper leaders and teachers have the courage and manliness to do their duty."

The Standard says: "When the people of England and Scotland are asked to resume the responsibility for a loan of £150,000,000 or £200,000,000—mark the sum—they will assuredly ask for something more substantial than sentimental prophecies to show that the risk is not more gratuitous as it is beyond all question serious. The bare idea is monstrous. Five years ago Mr. Gladstone would have himself denounced such a proposal as the act of a lunatic."

The Chronicle says: "The large body of moderate liberals, who have no great love for the advanced policy of concession to Ireland, will be glad to find Mr. Gladstone's proposal open to an objection which can plausibly be urged without laying them open to the charge of political treachery."

The Telegraph says: "English people are to see their realm broken up and their national debt increased by at least £100,000,000, because Mr. Morley is too gentle to give orders to the police. To avoid what is called coercion, which is simply the execution of the ordinary law, we are all to run financial risks, such as disintegration, to face the probability, we might say the certainty, of a civil war. Because we lack the courage to repress riots we incur revolutions. We are governed by gushing, good-natured, flabby politicians, who like James the First, hate the sight of a drawn sword and cannot bear to say no to a popular demand."

The London correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean sums up the obtainable knowledge in the following paragraph: "The cabinet have before them the outlines of two bills, one establishing home rule in the form of a Dublin parliament, the other specifying the sum required to purchase the Irish landlords' interests. It is not impossible that the responsibility for the second of these bills may be thrown upon Ireland by the passage of the first, but this is all uncertain. Another rumor, well supported, says that Mr. Gladstone will introduce a land-purchase bill and a home-rule resolution and then dissolve parliament, whatever happens."

General Crook reports that he will start in a few days to accept the surrender of the Apaches and their chief, Geronimo. The return of these savages to safe keeping will be good news to settlers on the border, who have lived for long months in fear of their life. Notwithstanding the severe criticism of General Crook in the recent trouble the people of Arizona believe in him. A correspondent of the New York Tribune defends the old Indian fighter, and gives the following account of recent history in Arizona:

There's lots of jealousy in the army and there are a few men who would like to see General Crook suspended, but Arizona could easily have a worse man than Crook in command of Indian affairs. When he left there in 1874 there was not an Indian in arms. He had thrashed them all except the Chiricahuas, who are making the present trouble. He had this band surrounded near Fort Bowie when, at the instance of General O. O. Howard and Indian Commissioner Vincent Colyer and the Indian bureau, he was ordered to let Howard and Colyer take charge of the Chiricahuas and their allies. Then Crook was transferred to the department of the Platte. The Indian ring secured the removal of the Apache tribes to the new reservation, San Carlos, the Chiricahuas were invited to come a second time, and the Warm Spring Indians from New Mexico became a part of the new nation. Feuds broke out, guns and ammunition were furnished, certainly not by "Eastern philanthropists and sentimentalists," nor by the government. Where do you suppose they got them? General Willcox, in command, failed to establish peace. The people called loudly for Crook, for the "Old Gray Fox"—the name the Apaches gave him—and when he came pressing people sang his praises. The mayor of Chihuahua, Don Juan Zubiran, hailed him as "the frontier saviour." The Sierra Madre campaign followed, and Crook accomplished all that he started out to do.

The outbreak of Geronimo last May and the horrors which followed cannot be justly laid at Crook's door. Governor Zulick of Arizona speaks of evil-disposed persons who fomented trouble among the Indians. There have been strange rumors of rustlers, or cattle thieves, disguised as Indians; of smugglers, who were only too glad to be taken for Indians by the inexperienced; of renegades of the Mexican revenue service; of Mormons who, contemplating emigration from Graham county to Sonora, Mexico, have shown a willingness to buy stolen horses and cattle from Indians and rustlers alike. The best people in Arizona believe in Gen. Crook. He'll crown Geronimo and give Arizona relief from white thieves and Indian murderers. I don't think that there will be much trouble there before spring. Not over a dozen or twenty Indians at the outside have made all the present trouble. The Apache is no mean foe. He had learned to reload metallic cartridges and change them from gun to center fire—boring a hole and inserting a percussion cap, changing his gun at the same time—long before the civilized armorers were doing it. He has been known to cut a telegraph wire and insert a piece of non-conducting material, so as to baffle the Western Union men for weeks. Yes, Crook may be removed, but the men who have lived longest in Arizona, the best friends [illegible] will be sorry to see him go.

PERSONAL.

Jay Gould is worth $100,000,000.

General Pope will make Cincinnati his future home.

Matthew Arnold is to come to America again in May.

Emperor William has temporarily lost the use of his voice.

Henry Greville says she was educated like an American girl.

Miss Amelia Tadema has written a novel, "Love's Martyr."

James Russell Lowell is expected to reach London March 27.

Roscoe Conkling is one of the best amateur boxers in New York.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer has become an editor of the Independent.

Oscar Wilde and his wife are coming to America soon, but he will not lecture.

William Archer is preparing a new collection of essays on dramatic criticism.

General Grant's son and namesake still retains the "jr." suffix to his signature.

Senator Allison is to lecture on the silver question at Yale under Phi Beta Kappa auspices.

Bonnat, the French portrait painter, is estimated to make $100,000 a year with his brushes.

C. P. Huntington, the great railroad magnate was once a farm hand on a Connecticut homestead.

Sir Charles Dilke lives in the old home of Charles Reade, called by the latter "Naboth's Vineyard."

Tobata, the artist of the Japanese village in Boston, is painting on silk a portrait of Miss Mary Anderson.

The centenary of the birth of Ludwig I. of Bavaria will be celebrated elaborately at Munich on July 8, 9, and 10.

Mme. Modjeska placed a wreath of white immortelles on the grave of Longfellow at Cambridge the other day.

William J. Davis has been elected clerk and treasurer of the town of Yarmouth, Mass., for the forty second time.

When a good travelling show visits Coniston, John Ruskin takes all the school children of the place, 200 or so, to see it.

The late Prince Torlonia left a fortune of $4,000,000 to be divided equally between his only child and her eldest son.

A painted portrait of Benjamin Harris Brewster will presently be hung in the attorney general's office at Washington.

The Hon. Frank Jones, of New Hampshire, is steadily regaining health, and has renounced his intention of going to Florida.

Dr. Mary Walker stepped off the boat at Newport Thursday and was immediately arrested for masquerading in man's attire.

Henry M. Alden is the working editor of Harper's Monthly. Messrs. Curtis, Howells, and Warner have charge of departments.

Mr. Ambroise Thomas is composing for the Paris opera a new ballet called "Miranda," founded on Shakespeare's "Tempest."

Mrs. Delia Parnell, mother of the Irish leader, is reported to be dying in New York city. She is past 70, and troubled with rheumatic gout.

The executors of Victor Hugo announce the discovery of an unfinished drama by the poet dated 1839. It is entitled "Les Deux Jumeaux."

Mr. Tom Nichol, once the private secretary of President Garfield, is now a prosperous broker on Wall street, and lives at the Fifth Avenue hotel.

Miss Blanche Willis Howard, who is passing the winter with her sister in Stuttgart, Germany, is said to be engaged in writing a new novel.

Dr. Schliemann is paying a short visit in London. He is somewhat broken in health, and is not going to undertake any further excavations.

Major H. Kyd Douglass, of Hagerstown, Md., has accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture on General Lee before the Harvard Historical Society in Boston.

The late M. Gicque and General Gordon were the only Europeans authorized by the Chinese government to wear peacock's feathers in their caps and tunics of imperial yellow.

General George A. Sheridan will deliver a eulogy on General U. S. Grant at the Academy of Music, New York, Thursday evening, March 28, for the benefit of the Grant Monument fund.

The New York Town Topics claims to have reason to believe that the real owner of the New York World is George W. Childs, who holds a note for $250,000, the World being security for its payment.

It is reported that ex-Queen Isabella, after 17 years' separation from Don Francisco, her husband, met him at the tomb of their son, the late King Alfonso, and a reconciliation between them was effected.

President Cleveland denies that he has the marvelous memory his flatterers have ascribed to him. He says his memory is very capricious, often retaining trifling details regarding some cross-roads postoffice while letting slip matters of first importance.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, of Minneapolis, preached on dancing Sunday, and said: "There is a line where safety ends and peril begins. In dancing that line can be definitely drawn, and the place to draw it is around a woman's waist."

Jacob Barty, known as the "Giant of Eastern Pennsylvania," died at Mount Carmel, Pa., last week. He weighed 470 pounds, and at the funeral it was found impossible to get the coffin in a hearse, so twelve men carried it to the grave.

Gambetta's new monument in Paris comprises a pyramid, on which is raised a group of bronze representing "Le Triomphe de la Democratie." It is to be given over by its makers to the people of Paris on the French Fourth of July (July 14), next year.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. G. Emerson, of Rochester, N. Y., lived in most squalid surroundings and died last week, when it was discovered that she left property worth $150,000, and bequeathed $100,000 to the Presbyterian benevolent societies of the place.

John B. Gough left to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions; American Home Missionary Society, of New York; Children's Friends' Society, of Worcester; National Temperance Publication Society, of New York, $1,000 each.

More than fifty years ago the people of Connecticut persecuted Prudence Crandall for teaching colored children in Canterbury, and now a strong effort to induce the legislature to indemnify her for damages inflicted then seems likely to fail.

Mr. Isaac Lea, the Philadelphia scientist, of whom a memoir has just been published by the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, is now more than ninety-four years old, but still possesses his full mental vigor. The published bibliography of his scientific writings comprises 279 titles.

The stenographers regard Bismarck as technically the hardest speaker they have to deal with, and that only on account of his swiftness. Bells, in fact, often exceeded in the swiftness with which he speaks. His average speech is 250 syllables a minute, while 300 and 350 are not the highest number attained in the relcasting.

Joseph English, of Boston, has wasted ten and a-half valuable hours in writing on a postal card the entire address of the Hon. E. E. [illegible] [illegible] delivered at the [illegible]

versalists, held last year in Brooklyn. The address contains 4,762 words, and Mr. English wrote them all with a steel pen, by gaslight, without the aid of a magnifying glass.

Eliza Harvey, an old pensioner of Trinity church, Pittsburg, who died lately, was supposed to be penniless, but it was found that she had $1,000 in the Dollar Savings Bank. Her only son, just before going to the war, purchased for his mother 100 bushels of coal. She received word that her son was killed in one of the first battles of the rebellion. From that moment she would not burn any of the coal, even in the most severe weather, but guarded it religiously in the cellar to the day of her death.

The Liquor Traffic in Colorado Springs.

To the editor of the Gazette.

"Colorado Springs was born well. It was organized on the colony plan and the first stake was driven in July, 1871. Intelligent and far-seeing men were leaders of the enterprise, and in no way was their sagacity more apparent than in the insertion in every deed of transfer of a clause prohibiting, on pain of forfeiture, the sale or manufacture of alcoholic beverages on the premises conveyed. This temperance clause was introduced by Gen. W. J. Palmer, the president of the colony, who, during his services as engineer of railway extensions, had observed the destruction which the unrestrained traffic in intoxicants worked to life and property. It was not sentiment, but a sound business precaution, as the result has proved. Of course this provision has been contested, but it has been legally sustained, and has given the town the best moral tone of any in Colorado." The above is from "The Crest of the Continent," by Ernest Ingersoll, and the words are true, both as to the wisdom and sound policy of the restriction and its influence on the population of the city. General Palmer's far-reaching foresight was shown in the introduction of this beneficent measure, as well as in that wonderful prescience which enabled him to plan and construct the great system of railways which penetrates the mountain fastnesses, brings their boundless mineral treasures and "the cattle upon a thousand hills" into easy connection with the outer world, and made possible the development of a great and wealthy state. And now permit me to ask the citizens of Colorado Springs whether they are not forgetting the benefits derived from this wise restriction, and inviting, by their indifference "the destruction which the unrestrained traffic in intoxicants works to life and property. There has always been an element in the city, which, while enjoying the benefits of prohibition, in the good order of the city, the safety of life and property, and the high moral tone of the community, has used all its power to destroy or modify the effect of the prohibition in the deeds, as well as the prohibition ordinance which the city has kept in force every since its organization. And this element, aided by the inaction and indifference of the large class who really favor prohibition, seems to be obtaining the ascendancy. Are intoxicating beverages sold in the city now? They certainly are. There are five drug stores, and rumor says that every one of them constantly sells liquors to be used as a beverage, and some of them (possibly all) sell them by the drink to any and all, whom they think they can trust, not to expose them. One poor man, whom drink has made a veritable wreck, says that he can buy his drink whenever he wants it. And no one that knows him doubts his word. How is it that this state of things can exist? Why will business men constantly run the risk of forfeiting property worth thousands of dollars, and constantly run the risk of prosecution, and heavy fines for violation of the ordinance when the inducement for each sale, by which the risk is incurred, is the realization of an insignificant sum of money? Simply because you, citizens of Colorado Springs, by your indifference, and perhaps in some cases for more culpable reasons, have permitted the election and appointment of officers through whose sympathy, either in some branch of the city government or in the courts of justice, those who violate and disregard the law have almost uniformly escaped the penalty due to their course, and they feel that they can go on disregarding the law with impunity. Do you intend to permit this state of things to continue? The question lies wholly with you. It is not a matter of sentiment, but a matter of action, to maintain and make effective "a sound business precaution." If you resolve to act with an unchangeable purpose that no man shall be elected or appointed to office unless he is unmistakably pledged to maintain and enforce the law, it will be maintained and enforced. But if through indifference or cowardice, you do not make your votes and your influence felt on the right side then the destruction which the unrestrained traffic in intoxicants works to life and property will increase and remain with you, and the blood of the victims of the traffic in alcohol will be upon you and the souls of its slain, will not God require them at your hands?

MENTOR.

A Great Artist's Famous Dinner.

St. Nicholas for March.

Many tales were told of Mme. Le Brun's extravagance; but her own account of an entertainment which she gave, and which was a subject of endless remark, shows how little she merited censure in that instance, at least. She relates that she had invited a number of friends for an evening to listen to the reading of a poem. In the afternoon, while her brother read to her an account of an ancient Grecian dinner, which even gave the rules for cooking, Mme. Le Brun determined upon improvising a Greek supper for her guests. She first instructed her cook as to the preparation of the food, and then she borrowed from a dealer whom she knew some cups, vases, and lamps, and arranged her studio with the effect which an artist knows how to make.

Among her guests were several beautiful women, and they all wore costumes as much like the old Greek costumes as was possible in the short time for preparation. Mme. Le Brun wore the white blouse in which she always painted, and added a veil and crown of flowers. Her little daughter and another child were dressed as pages, and carried antique vases. A canopy was hung above the table, and the guests were placed in picturesque attitudes and the whole effect was such that when the later comers reached the door of the supper room they had a delightful surprise. It was as if they had a delightful surprise. It was as if they had been transported to another age and clime; a Greek song was chanted to the music of the lyre; and when honey, grapes, and other dishes were served after the Greek manner the enchantment was complete; a member of the company recited odes from a Greek poet of ancient times, and all passed off delightfully.

The fame of this novel affair spread all over Paris, and its magnificence and its cost were said to be marvelous. Some of the court ladies asked Mme. Le Brun to repeat it, but she refused, and they were displeased, but she refused, and they were disturbed by it. The king was told that the supper cost 20,000 francs, but one of the gentlemen who had been present told his majesty the truth. However, the sum was swelled to forty thousand by the time the story reached Rome. Mme. Le Brun writes: "At Vienna the Baroness de Strongonoff told me I had spent 60,000 francs for my Greek supper; that at St. Petersburg the price was at length fixed at 80,000 francs; and the truth is the supper cost me about 15 francs."

His Wife's Queer Little Laugh.

Lewiston, Me., Journal.

A Lewiston business man's wife has been away on a visit to the old home in another city. He has lived during her absence [illegible] ably at home, but really has been living on porterhouse steaks at the hotel, and had just been elected president of a new whist club in which he had a young red cheeked girl for a partner, and while, of course, he deeply regretted the enforced absence of his own dear wife, he was managing to get along without pining away very rapidly. The other night he and his roseate partner had just swept the board. The Lewiston man went home at 2.30. Things looked just the same. He composed himself to write his customary letter, beginning, "It is now half past eight o'clock. I have just come in from my work on the books. I am awfully tired, dear, and miss you so much. I don't want to hurry you home, and I want you to stay as long as you feel like it this time, for I shall not want to let you leave me again," etc., etc.

He finished the letter and stamped and directed it, and then took a look at the starlit morning, and thinking he would finish his cigar (he never used to smoke in the house), walked out to the corner. When he got back he heard a rustle in the dining room and looked in. The light had been moved. There was a head bending over the light. His wife's smiling face looked up out of the radiance beneath the shade and greeted him. His heart dropped down his trousers-leg. "I'm reading a charming letter from you," said she. "So kind of you! It sounds like those you used to write before we were married." The lady read it through and then read it aloud.

"If she'd only got mad I'd been all right," said the Lewiston man; "but she didn't; she laughed. Every one of my yarns twisted her up, and she laughed until I made me sick. I never got such a roast, and the worst of it is I've lost all my reputation for veracity. If I say I'm going to the lodge she lets out one of them laughs and I stay at home. If I say I have been making up a trial balance at the office and it kept me late, she draws that laugh on me and I wilt. It's terrible. I feel meaner every day. If it keeps on I'll have to fix it with a sealskin cloak. It's my last resort, but if this thing keeps on, and worse comes to worse, I'll have to stop taking degrees and ante on the sealskin."

A Deadly Parallel.

Philadelphia News.

I read yesterday that Secretary Lamar and Bob Ingersoll were fast friends, and that not long since the "Pagan of Peoria," as he used to be called, while visiting the southern statesman made some reflections on Christianity which displeased him very much, and that he said: "Ingersoll, I hope to live to see the day when you will come to this capital city and preach to the world Christ and Him crucified. With your magnificent abilities and splendid oratory you could work a revival such as the world has never seen. I hope, Bob, to see the day when this will come to pass, and you could not engage in any grander or more noble work." This was a sharp rebuke, but not half so severe as the one administered him by Washington McLean several years ago. It was a bitter, bad day in Washington. It had snowed, and was raining. The streets were ankle deep with slush, and the wind blew fearfully. Ingersoll entered Riggs House, and walked into the reading room, where the Cincinnati man was looking out on the dreary scene. "Isn't this a terrible day?" he claimed.

"Indeed it is," responded Mr. McLean, who continued: "I wish you had been here a few minutes ago. A poor, crippled old man was making the best of his way through the storm across the street, when a big, lusty fellow came along, kicked the crutch from under his arm, and let him fall into the slush and wet."

"The scoundrel," roared Bob. "I wish I had been here. I would have wrung his neck for him."

"Bob, you are the big, lusty fellow I had in mind," said the old gentleman, to the infinite amusement of the dozen weather-bound listeners. "You are big and strong and hearty, and yet go through the country kicking the crutch Christianity from under the arms of poor crippled sinners who have no other support, and then you leave them wallowing in the mud and mire of unbelief and despair. You are all pull down and no build up." Ingersoll seemed stunned by the "deadly parallel," made no response, and walked back into the office. I am told that for an hour or more he appeared to be in a brown study.

The Dangers of Style.

The Contemporary Review.

A great French critic has declared that style is the man. But surely that cannot be asserted without much qualification. There are some styles which are much better than the man, through failing to reflect the least admirable parts of him, and many that are much worse—for example, styles affected by the artificial influence of conventional ideas like those which prevailed in the last century. Again, there are styles which are thoroughly characteristic of the man in one sense, and yet are characteristic in part because they show his delight in viewing both himself and the universe through colored media, which, while they partially represent some aspects of it, greatly misrepresent or completely disguise all others. Such a style was Carlyle's, who may be said to have seen the universe with wonderful vividness as it was when in earthquake and hurricane, but not to have apprehended at all that solid crust of earth symbolizing the conventional, prosaic nature which most of us know only too well. Gibbon, again, sees everything—even himself—as if it were a striking moral pageant. You remember how he describes his father's disapprobation of his youthful passion for Mlle. Curchod, (afterward Mme. Necker)—"I sighed as a lover, I obeyed as a son." It was the moral pageant of that very mild ardor and that not too reluctant submission of which he was thinking, not of the emotion itself. And Macaulay, again, has a style like a coat of mail, with the visor down. It is burnished, brilliant, imposing, but it presents the world and human life in pictorial antitheses far more vivid and brilliant than real. It is a style which effectually conceals all the more homely and domestic aspects of Macaulay's own nature and represents mainly his hunger for incisive contrast.

A So-Growing Bald with Caresses.

Washington Dispatch to the Indianapolis Journal.

There is a sunny haired little page in the house of representatives who has become quite a pet among the members. He is a little tot of a fellow, with a bright, open face, large blue eyes and sunny blonde head of hair. He wears little knee breeches and is as lively as a cricket at all times. When the members want an errand done fast and well, they always try to get this little fellow to do it. His very politeness and good manners have brought many little tramps to his feet, because the members all want him. But he does not mind an extra run, and goes as chirpy and as happily on a new errand as possible. He never seems to grow weary, and always is polite. But this is not the worst part of his troubles. His very appearance is pleasing, and every time any one secures him, they tap him on the head or run their hand over his hair. Now for three or four people to do this would not amount to much, but to have 325 members and as many more strangers to rub his head only once a day, it is not only tiresome but is having a serious effect. When the little boy came here his hair was long and thick, but this continual patting and rubbing is wearing his hair off. He begins to fear that before the session ends, [illegible]

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All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

J. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Prohibitionists Attention.

All legal voters in the city of Colorado Springs who are in favor of prohibition and the enforcement of the ordinances of this city, are requested to meet in their respective wards on Saturday, March 20, 1886, at eight o'clock p. m., to elect delegates to the prohibition convention, and also to elect one committeeman to represent your respective wards on the prohibition committee next year. The basis of representation is one delegate for each 25 votes cast for mayor at the last election, which entitled the different wards, delegates as follows:

First ward, 3.
Second ward, 4
Third ward, 3.
Fourth ward, 3.

The places of meeting will be as follows:

First ward, Court house.
Second ward, Whipple & Roby's shop
Third ward, A. M. E. church.
Fourth ward, City hall.

You will nominate aldermen for your wards as follows:

First ward, one for two years
Second ward, one for two years
Third ward, one for two years
Fourth ward, one for two years

The delegates elected at the ward caucuses will meet in convention at the City hall March 26, 1886, at 8 o'clock p. m., to nominate candidates as follows:

One candidate for mayor
One candidate for treasurer.
One committeeman for ensuing year.

J. J. CORUM,
R. W. ANDERSON,
C. A. ELDREDGE,
D. W. ROBBINS.

HENRY A. WILSON, Chairman.

Gladstone has laid his scheme before his cabinet, but, as might have been expected, it was unfavorably received. The resignation of two members of the government shows that the premier is in earnest.

Women suffragists in England are encouraged, and some of the most sanguine are hopeful of the enactment of the measure which recently passed its most important stage in the house of commons.

Among the democrats mentioned as possible successors to the California senatorship is General Rosecrans. Old Rosey is said to be dissatisfied with the obscurity and the small salary of his office under the government, and will fight hard for a seat in the senate.

Pueblo and Denver are working for the centralization of the wool trade in those places. This is very creditable to the business men there, but it seems to us that Colorado Springs could come into the race and give a handicap. The wool is raised here and should be stored here.

The heavy exports of gold from New York, which are used as an anti-silver argument, are accounted for on the other side of the ocean by unusually large sales of American railway bonds. It is also asserted that trading recently has been more to the advantage of England.

Colorado oil producers are having a hard time in the market on account of the fight of the Standard Oil company. The price for both oils at Pueblo is now twenty cents a gallon. The Standard company don't want the earth, but they are trying hard to prevent fifteen barrels being sold in the west.

The decision of the United States supreme court in reference to lodes located on placer claims is most important, and reverses the decisions of Judges McCrary and Hallett, of the circuit court. The case considered was that of the Iron Silver company at Leadville, but will probably affect others of a similar nature.

The memorial of the Bimetallic Coinage association, of which a synopsis is given by telegraph this morning, is a valuable addition to literature of the financial question, and brings home to the producers of the country the vital importance of continuing the coinage of silver. It clearly accounts for the agricultural depression in England and the increase of the party in that country who demand a return to the double standard.

The special committee of the house appointed to investigate the Pan-Electric telephone scandal has begun its work. A strong effort was made by the officials implicated to have the inquiry conducted with closed doors, but we understand this was very properly refused. There should be no star chamber methods, and men courting investigation should not have asked for a white-washing in advance.

The large vote in favor of the abolition of the house of lords which was taken in the commons on motion of Mr. Labouchere is attracting wide attention. The significance is in the growth of democratic ideas, shown by the increase of the minority from year to year. The vote was 202 to 166. The steadily growing feeling against the aristocracy has had great influence with the lords in preventing obstruction of measures calculated to improve the condition of the lower classes, and for nothing else has the sympathy of the generality of this nation.

The men who tried to cheat the hangman at New Orleans should have been allowed to succeed. Such an exhibition as hanging unconscious men is unparalleled in the history of executions. Only the lowest view of the necessity of capital punishment, the retribution of the law against the offenders, demanded the carrying out of the sentence under the circumstances. If the men had died by their own hand, as was probable, the moral effect of their condemnation and their certain doom would have been as strong and a horrible scene spared the public and the officers of the law.

Ex-Governor Hahn, who died in Washington yesterday, was a Bavarian by birth but came to this country when an infant. He was a lawyer by profession, and throughout his career was honored by his fellow citizens with almost all the offices in their gift. Although a resident of New Orleans he was opposed to secession and remained loyal to the union, and on the arrival of the federal forces was active in the reconstruction of the state. He was elected the first governor of Louisiana as a free state and in 1865 was elected United States senator, but did not press his claim to his seat. Hahn was elected to the present congress as a republican. Among the many high posts he had filled were those of district judge, superintendent of the U. S. mint, state register of voters, administrator of the charity hospital at New Orleans. He often served as school director and as a member of the state legislature for three years.

On Tuesday next Major General Pope will be retired from active service on account of age, and soon after that date the president is expected to appoint a major general, two brigadiers, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, and to fill many vacancies of lower rank. As a result the officers of the army are working harder than they have often done in time of peace. The president has shown that he does not allow the law of precedence to govern his choice, and many hearts are swelling with hope. It is generally conceded in Washington that Howard will be the new major general, though the friends of Miles are actively at work for their favorite. For the two brigadier generalships there are forty colonels, of whom Wilcox is the senior, and they are all candidates. It is reported that President Cleveland has recently been comparing the records of a number of the colonels, and it is thought that the appointments will be bestowed upon the merits of the candidates. Politics have entered into the fight, and almost every senator and representative has his name attached to petitions to be laid before the president.

Jay Gould has arrived from Cuba and was immediately subjected to an interview on the strike situation, in which he assumes an attitude of injured innocence. He attributes the strike to certain action of the Texas Pacific, which is now under control of the United States courts. On Thursday last the strikers presented their grievances to Manager Hoxie of the Missouri Pacific, who has as little to do with the Texas Pacific as Mr. Gould, and they would presumably have returned to work if their terms had been accepted. These were Mr. Gould's workmen. They asked for $1.50 per day for unskilled laborers, abolishment of convict labor, and $2 to $2.75 per day for bridgemen, according to the nature of their work. The remaining propositions provided that no Knight of Labor shall be discharged until he is proven guilty of a specific charge, and that all men unjustly discharged shall be reinstated. These rates and provisions appear reasonable. Nothing is said in regard to the Texas Pacific. Mr. Gould uses the trouble on that road to gain public sympathy. He does not want the knights to return to work. Men who will spend $150,000 a week to uphold a principle are not easily oppressed, and Gould is an oppressor. He has more strikes on his roads than all other lines in the country. It is not because his men work less or because they are better paid.

Much of our space this morning is devoted to the address of Senator Bowen. It occupied two hours and a half in delivery, and its length forbids publication in full. What is printed, however, shows his facts, his course of reasoning and his objects, which will be conceded to be indisputable and praiseworthy. As shown in our dispatches, the effort had a larger assemblage of listeners than generally gathers for a set speech in the senate, and the result has been a surprise to the political and financial world. Even the anti-silver organs allow that it was a masterly argument. The peroration was particularly eloquent. In referring to the stirring style of the arguments of opposers of silver coinage he makes a splendid defense of the silver party and says a word for the state which he represents. As a specimen of the reproach which is made to supply the want of argument he quoted the following: "The coinage of silver is kept up solely in the interest of a handful of adventurers in the Rocky mountains, represented in the senate of the United States by a set of cowboy and sage-brush statesmen." To this he replied: "This terrific onslaught, intended for argument, was no doubt considered a settler by the person who uttered it. His ignorance is the only apology that could be offered him. Sir, this man, in so far as he alluded to Colorado, was not aware that he was talking about a state greater in natural resources than the great state of Pennsylvania. Our supply of coal is as great or greater. Our iron exists in quantities inexhaustible. The steel rails we manufacture are the best in the world, and the material necessary for their production is beyond computation. We produce coal oil. We have millions of acres of lumber lands. We raise the finest wheat on earth in quantities exceeded by none. We took the first premium on flour at the Paris exposition. Our potatoes are the finest in the world and more to the acre. We raise oats, barley, and rye equal to any and better than most. Our cattle roam upon a thousand hills. Now when we add to all these things our supply of silver bullion, which constitutes one-fourth of the product of the whole earth, and our gold bullion, which in amount is not insignificant, do I not prove conclusively that our natural resources are greater than those of the great state I have mentioned? Our people are essentially cosmopolitan; every state in the union and every nationality on earth is represented there."

The investigation of the Ohio legislature has convicted Senator Payne of obtaining his seat in congress by bribery and corruption. Senator Thurman naturally feels very indignant, and it is said that he recently gave vent to his feelings in the following forcible language: "There is an end of the democratic party in Ohio—it will never be worth a curse—until the last stain and smell of coal oil on its garments is washed out." Now that Payne's guilt is conclusively proven, the question naturally arises, what will congress do about it. Rothacker, in the Washington Hatchet demands his trial in the following editorial:

Senator Payne has decided to ignore the testimony. He has concluded that it is more dignified to hang on to what he has and to be frigidly indifferent to anything which may take it away from him. Opposed by his own state, believed by it to be a dishonored fence who has received stolen political goods, without the respect of the country and with the contempt of the people he nominally represents, he remains in the highest legislative body of the nation an illustration of the success of the most dangerous elements of the republic. As long as he continues in that seat he will be, morally, in a prisoner's dock. To him it will not be an honor, but a pillory.

Meanwhile the senate owes something to itself. For years charges as to the doubtful manner in which its members have obtained their questioned honors have been in circulation. In this case the accusations have materialized into proof. If this man, for reasons of personal advantage, chooses to ignore this proof, the senate, for reasons of personal dignity, cannot. He should be forced to face the testimony which he pretends to ignore. He should be put on trial as is any other man charged with a criminal offense, or accused of being the beneficiary of a criminal offense. The body owes it to decency in politics, reform in legislative methods, and morals in general government, that this old man be either cleared, or forced to resign, or be turned out of the seat which, it is alleged, was purchased for him.

The following special to the New York Sun shows the English financiers are considerably alarmed over the scarcity of gold: "At the dividend meeting of the Bank of England to-day, the question of bimetalism was discussed and the coinage of the silver rupee and form currency for circulation in India and England was suggested. The decrease of gold in England was the subject of much comment, it being shown that the quantity of that metal has decreased £10,000,000 within the past five years." Returns of the Bank of England two weeks ago showed that the public deposits were three millions pounds less than at the corresponding date last year. Notwithstanding the scarcity of gold, being then under twenty-three millions, the rate was reduced to two per cent., which bears out Senator Bowen's argument concerning a contracted currency and low interest. That a drain of gold from England is not unlikely is shown by the following from the Saturday Review of London:

During the past few months we have had indisputable proof that the capitalists of Germany have it in their power to take large amounts of gold from London. Again, the failure of the Commercial bank of South Australia reminds us that the Australasian colonies are passing through a very serious trial. Drought some time ago killed immense numbers of sheep; and therefore impoverished the flockmasters of the colonies. The fall in wool, which has been continuous throughout the past year, and seems to be still in progress, has caused still further losses to the colonists and to the colonial banks, and the fall in wheat and copper has also very adversely affected the interests of those colonies. The Australasian colonies, then, are passing through a crisis which may imperil more than one of the financial institutions; and it is not at all improbable, therefore, that the supply of gold from Australia may for a time be stopped. But we have of late been dependent almost entirely for fresh supplies of gold upon Australia. The Russian production is absorbed by Russia itself and by Germany, and the American production is retained at home. It is true that during the past few weeks gold has been exported in considerable amounts from New York; but the gold so exported is going almost entirely to the continent, and, even if a little of it were to be retained here, the export may be stopped at any moment. It is due chiefly to the fact that American capitalists have been buying American railroad securities in the London market in immense quantities during the past few months. Since the general election, the speculation in American railroad securities has died out here in London; but it is going on vigorously in the United States. The capitalists of New York have consequently taken advantage of the fall in prices here, and have bought immensely, and to pay for their purchases they are obliged to remit some gold. At any moment, however, the speculation in American railroad securities here may revive, American capitalists may sell back to the English capitalists what they recently bought, and thus the debt due by American capitalists to London may be set off by a debt due from English capitalists to New York. Lastly, it is not to be forgotten that the recent Argentine loan was raised for the express purpose of enabling the Argentine government to take gold from London for the purpose of paying off its debt to the National bank, and so putting an end to the financial crisis that has existed in Buenos Ayres for months past. Much surprise is felt that the gold has not already been taken; but it is known that the two great houses that brought out the loan hold the money in readiness whenever the Argentine government chooses to take it; and, therefore, we may see a very considerable export of gold from this country to Buenos Ayres at any moment. The stock of gold, then, held by the Bank of England being already too small, is in danger of being considerably lessened by demands from various different quarters; while there is no probability of any large receipt of gold on the other hand.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by Rev. C. B. Gregg.

The Free Reading Room and Library south of the postoffice seems to be steadily prospering. The free library which now numbers nearly 800 volumes is proving very popular, and inquiring lately of the librarian how well it was patronized we were informed that on the day before 85 books were registered as out on that day.

The county Sunday school convention, though falling upon unpropitious weather was marked with unusual interest from beginning to end. The almost impromptu address of Mrs. Beach of Leadville on Tuesday evening was one of the best things of the convention, sensible, humorous, pathetic and highly instructive. The blizzard Thursday morning compelled a very slender attendance at that session. But the twenty-five men and one lady who constituted the audience were richly repaid by the capital paper of Prof. [illegible] D. Buel of our high school on "Primary School Methods in Sunday School Work." We devote the rest of our column to some extracts from this admirable paper.

Teachers should not only be on time always, but should try to be before time. And not only should the Sunday school teacher come early to the school, but he should come regularly. He should never be absent. In our public schools teachers must have some good reason before they can be excused from work, and even then they either find a substitute or else send word to the superintendent so that he can procure one. Teachers in the Sunday school think nothing of absenting themselves frequently without any good reason, and what is even worse, without notifying the superintendent or sending a substitute. How much good would a preacher accomplish if he were to say to himself, "I guess I won't preach to-day," and allow people to go home disappointed. How long would it be before he would not have a congregation when he did feel like preaching. The minister has just as much right to say, "I don't feel very well, I won't preach to-day," as the Sunday school teacher has to say, "I don't think I'll go to Sunday school to-day," and for that or some other trivial reason, remain at home or go for a walk.

Two live, energetic teachers, with classes of forty each, will accomplish more good than ten careless, irregular ones with eight scholars each. If superintendents would realize this they would have no difficulty in securing enough teachers. If it could possibly be arranged there would be a decided improvement in our Sunday schools by having a few teachers, (and of course the best), large classes and separate class rooms, as is the case in our public schools.

There is one reason why public school teachers make good Sunday school teachers. They won't try to teach too much and they go over and over the same thing until every one in the class knows it. They have found by experience that the ordinary scholar will not learn five or six hard proper names, the exact location of half a dozen places in geography, several dates, the meaning of a lot of hard words, three or four passages from different parts of the Bible, the Golden text, and seventeen entertaining stories about good little boys and girls, in a lesson of three quarters of an hour.

While the public schools have carried the system of written examinations to excess, yet we believe that if the system were introduced to a certain extent in our Sunday schools it would be of benefit. If we could have a written examination of all the scholars in our schools once a quarter or twice a year, it would stimulate teachers and scholars to greater effort, the teaching would be more thorough and systematic, and far more importance would be placed upon reviewing. The questions might be prepared by a committee appointed by this convention, the papers examined by a special committee, the trouble and expense would not be great, and our scholars would learn much more in six months than they do in a year under the present system of teaching.

The public school boards are supposed to pay a high premium for well-trained normal teachers. They recognize the fact that whatever may be the natural gifts a man or woman may have for any position, he or she will be infinitely better fitted to perform its duties after a systematic training for it.

I am sorry to say that in this county there is not a high premium paid for the well educated, trained teacher, for the public school directors seem to think that anything can teach school, especially a country school, where the pupils are small. They reason as the man did, who had just started upon a course in medicine. When asked if he could cure a sick man he replied that he would not like to prescribe for a grown person, although he thought he knew enough to doctor babies. You say "how foolish," and yet how many of you vote for the cheap public school teacher; and how many of you tell the superintendent that you cannot teach a class of large scholars in the Sunday school, but you will take a class of younger ones. What does teaching the young child mean? It means to stimulate and superintend the development of the inborn faculties of the child; to produce a complete development of all the mysterious and manifold powers and faculties of man; to seek the holiness, i. e. the wholeness, the perfection of the entire nature in harmony with the laws of its own being.

Does this not call for the wisest, most experienced, best trained teachers?

It requires years of study to analyze a mineral and determine its constituent elements. How then can an untrained teacher dare to enter a profession, where to be successful he must analyze a being made under the laws of animal life, and yet made in the image of God; made for a brief day of existence here, for an eternity of existence yonder; where he must bring to perfection a fruit that has cost all the foregoing ages to form and ripen.

Emerson is true to nature when he says, "O rich and various man; thou palace of sight and sound, carrying in thy senses the morning, the night and the unfathomable galaxy; in thy brain the geometry of the city of God; in thy heart the power of love and the realms of right and wrong."

You may ask "Who then is fit to teach in the Sunday school?" On this subject Emerson thus speaks the wise words, he says "The Spirit only can teach, not any profane man, not any sensual man, not any liar, not any slave can teach, but only he can give who has; he only can create, who is." The man on whom the soul descends, through whom the soul speaks, alone can teach. Courage, piety, love, wisdom, can teach, and every man can open his door to those angels, and they shall bring him the gift of tongues.

To do good, we must be good; we cannot give what we do not possess.

Our Savior taught the principle when he said "How can ye, being evil, speak good things?"

"Thou must be true thyself, if thou the truth wouldst teach,
Thy soul overflow, if thou an other soul wouldst reach;
It needs the overflow of heart to give the lips free speech.
Think truly, and thy thoughts shall the world's famine feed,
Speak truly, and each word of thine shall be a truthful seed,
Live truly, and thy life shall be a great and noble creed."

PERSONAL.

Archbishop Gibbons was a grocer's clerk in New Orleans thirty years ago.

Miss Kate Chase Sprague is reported to have organized a gay salon in Paris and is much sought after in society.

W. D. Howells is accused of studying Washington life with a view to a new novel which will relate to the capital.

George Kennan, the American traveler, who has been roaming around the Kamtchatkan corner of Asia, has reached Irkutsk on his way hither.

Mrs. Mary B. Campbell, grandmother of Congressman J. E. Campbell of Ohio, will reach her one hundredth birthday next Saturday, March 20.

Miss Ella Breckinridge, daughter of the member from Kentucky, is a brilliantly beautiful brunette, now completing her college life at Wellesley. She will enter the law office of her father as soon as her studies are completed.

The Princess Wauta, a royal maiden of the Zuni tribe, is the guest of Colonel Stevenson at Washington. At sociables she wears her native dress, a short skirt, buckskin leggings, moccasins, and red blanket. During the last heavy snow she was found sitting astride the ridgepole clearing off the roof.

OLD WORLD GOSSIP.

Churchill's Incendiary Mission in the North of Ireland.

Parnellites Waiting Hopefully for Home Rule.

O'Rell on the Depression and Idleness in Britain.

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LONDON, February 27th, 1886.

As a foreigner, I have often been struck with astonishment and admiration at the way demonstrations were carried out in London; the orderly crowd assembled together to talk of its grievances, the businesslike passing of certain resolutions, and, last but not least, the attitude of the police force who always seemed to be present to make sure that the indignation meeting should do its protesting comfortably. All this filled me with admiration mixed with a little jealousy, I admit it. I used to say to myself: "If we could only do the thing like that in France, how delightful it would be" and I always thought that the secret of the difference in our two methods of holding meetings lay chiefly in the inaggressive nature of the British constable. But I must have been sadly mistaken in my estimate of him. It now appears that he can be as aggressive as any of his continental brethren of the truncheon. In fact, the behavior of some mounted policemen in Hyde Park on Saturday last can only be characterized as stupid and brutal. They were simply on duty there to see that a socialist meeting dispersed in an orderly manner, but without waiting for the slightest manifestation of disorder, they charged into the mob, knocking down and trampling under foot dozens of unfortunate people. I suppose their idea was to make up for their want of action during the riots. However this may be, there are loud complaints of their conduct on both occasions, and the administration and organization of the police force is to be thoroughly investigated without delay. No doubt somebody will be hanged for it to facilitate the process of investigation. Colonel Henderson, the head of the force, has resigned.

Lord Randolph Churchill, after seven months of sobriety in office, felt that he stood in need of a political debauch, and he has availed himself of his relief from power to reappear in his old character. He has gone to Belfast to stir the loyalists of Ireland and bid them prepare for war. "You enjoy great privileges in this loyal north;" he said to them, "there are privileges worth demonstrating for; by heavens, gentlemen, there are privileges worth fighting for." The Times confessed that Lord Randolph's little expedition "can hardly be described as pacific." The Standard "looks forward with some apprehension to the consequences that may attend it." Strange to say, whilst Lord Randolph Churchill, the high priest of the party is delivering fiery speeches in the province of Ulster, and almost inciting the Orangemen to civil war, Michael Davitt, the great Irish patriot, who is looked upon as a Fenian by the English, is now in Cork exhorting his countrymen to be peaceful and patient, and is denouncing moonlighting and outrages of all kinds, whether on persons or property; in fact, using all his influence to induce them to quietly wait and use only legal means to further an end which is now near at hand, the independence of the Irish nation.

The Pall Mall Gazette, which has now recovered the high rank it occupied before its famous "revelations," takes Lord Randolph Churchill to task for saying that "no change so gigantic as the repeal of the union can be accomplished by the mere passage of law. The history of the United States will teach us a different lesson." Here is the distinct assertion that the granting of home rule cannot be affected by legislative means. "If we make up our minds so far as to pass a home rule act," says the Pall Mall, "we shall not flinch from the further responsibility of compelling the Orangemen to obey the laws even at the point of the sword." All this sounds like war trumpets. What the history of the United States teaches us is that the central government, backed by a strong majority, will not tolerate such fooling as this talk about rebellion and appeal to the sword against "the mere passing of a law." The southerners held Lord Randolph's views, and then tried to give effect to them; but although they had ten times the chance of the Orangemen, and far more justification from a material point of view, they were crushed remorselessly by the dominant majority. If the recent history of America teaches us anything, it is that in a democracy, while the majority will tolerate any amount of home rule, it will not tolerate rebellion or secession. After the north had crushed the south it re-established home rule in every rebel state. If a parliament, to deal with local matters, is established in Dublin, the imperial parliament will have to be supreme over its votes as well as over the resolutions passed in Orange lodges in Ulster. However all this may be, a pacified and satisfied Ireland is not a sight likely to be seen for many years to come.

A propos of reforms in Ireland, I hear that demands for them are not confined to one circle of society. Numbers of well-to-do citizens of Dublin are as eager for another regime at the castle as their poorer countrymen are to obtain home rule. Their grievance is that they do not receive invitations to the festivities of the castle, and all because the giving of these invitations is in the hands of men who do not understand this part of their duty aright. One lord lieutenant succeeds another with the rapidity of a French prime minister, holds his mock court and goes his way, but the same underlings are in office yesterday, to-day and to-morrow, and to the castle revels are invited the lucky personal friends and acquaintances of these officials to the exclusion of numbers of people who have a right to expect to be admitted. *Inde iræ.*

A good story comes from Cairo about Gordon's paper money. It appears that an enterprising ring at Cairo is trying to float some forged Gordon's bonds; but the joke is that nobody knows what has become of the genuine bonds. It is the common belief that for once the Soudanese have done John Bull a good turn. The bonds fell into the mahdi's hands. The mahdi's followers, whose notions on money matters were not quite clear, innocently imagined that they could do the English no worse turn than the destruction of their paper promises, and all the paper money was destroyed. So it is believed at all events. Of course the government, who would have to pay the bill, does not make it its business to start an inquiry. The forgers were arrested. As for the bondholders, well, if they do not turn up, so much the better for the government.

When Massillon, preaching before the court of Louis XV. in the beginning of the eighteen century, thundered forth his eloquent mingling of reproach and prophecy; when he said to the mighty ones of the land: "What have you ever done that the Almighty should thus exalt you over your fellow men, over thousands of poor wretches who daily eat the bread of tears and bitterness?" When he plainly told them that they were not worthy to hold the rank that the hazard of birth had placed them in, I imagine they just set him down in their own minds for a kind of lunatic, and went on their usual way little tormented by fears of the revolution in the distance. That Massillon, however, saw what was in store for them is plain enough from his words: "God will take away the gifts which you have so misused, they will not descend to your posterity." Is it a sign of the times that the bishop of Truro, preaching in one of the most fashionable churches of London last Sunday, followed on the lines of Massillon, and boldly told his high-born hearers that their mode of life was all wrong. He did not scruple to tell them that they had only themselves to thank for the present disturbed state of things. The poor man, homeless, starving, shivering, was getting embittered against the rich, and for good reason. He spoke of the fabulous sums paid for wine and other luxuries and the general self-indulgence of the upper classes, and altogether gave them a sound rating. But I fancy very few of that Eaton Square congregation failed to do justice to a good dinner that day because of Bishop Wilkinson's harangue on the subject of their lavish luxury. The world is much the same as it was in the eighteenth century, and though one can but admire the bishop's bold speech, it is doubtful whether his hearers will heed it more than the French nobles heeded that of Massillon, or than they heeded the "Contrat Social" of Jean Jacques Rousseau, when the book burst upon the French world some ten years only before the terrible revolution. Aye, they even had a laugh for the "Contrat Social," and made fun of it. They called it a mad theory, the book of an Utopist. But as Carlyle once said, their skins went to bind the second edition. Yet, England is passing through most critical times at present, and her sensible people are aware of it. I have just returned home from a lecturing tour through the whole of England, Scotland and Ireland. Everywhere people are expecting something unknown; everywhere the same depression; everywhere the same state of suspense; people living from hand to mouth; people homeless. How will England pull through in the event of a prolonged state of depression? As I said elsewhere, all these people can read, unfortunately for the upper ten of England. These go on their way apparently unconcerned and unaware that there may be yet a good deal of binding to be done.

We have not heard the last of the Crawford-Dilke divorce case. It was soon run through, but the decision which the judge came to seems to have satisfied nobody's sense of justice. "What?" says everyone of us, "grant a divorce on Mrs. Crawford's unsworn statement of her guilt with Sir Charles Dilke, and then declare the same Sir Charles Dilke innocent of offence! There is no logic, not even common sense in such proceedings." If Mr. Crawford obtained the relief he asked for, it was because the statement of his wife was accepted as true, by which decision Sir Charles is naturally declared guilty. But the decision being that the honorable baronet is not guilty, Mrs. Crawford's story breaks down. Then why did Mr. Crawford get this decree nisi. Do what we will, there is no way out of the circle. It is one of those delicious muddles that English justice alone can perpetrate. It is said that Sir Charles went to the court, ready to go into the witness box and deny on oath the charges made against him; that, if he did not, it was because his friend and colleague, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, as well as his learned counsel, so strongly advised him to hold his peace, and that he is now very anxious to deny the dreadful charges on oath. But whether the case is tried again or not, I am thinking that, in these days of purity movements, England will be deprived of the services of one of her youngest and cleverest statesmen for a good many years to come. Of course, things are forgotten in time, especially in England, and Sir Charles Dilke may eventually re-enter the political arena, but, as things now stand, Mr. Crawford has succeeded in getting him out of the race, and so far has had his revenge.

The wet nurse and baby show, of which I spoke a few weeks ago, has been held in Paris, and, strange to say, the prizes were awarded in the hall of the solemn Sorbonne. Instead of Latin discourses peculiar to that grave amphitheatre there were the crowings and cryings of young and hopeful France. One nurse received a prize of 100 francs for rearing twenty-four children, and many plump babies were also duly recompensed. Many acts of injustice, as I predicted, were committed, and many young mothers returned home highly disgusted that "our darling, undoubtedly the best of the lot," had not been awarded a prize. At one time the mortality among infants in France, given out to nurse, was high as 30 per cent. During the past twenty years it has been reduced to fourteen.

MAX O'RELL.

The Morgan Sale

NEW YORK, March 15.—The sale of the collection of the late Mrs. Mary J. Morgan is over. It was one of the largest if not the largest ever known. The total amount realized was in round numbers $1,205,400. The sales to-day amounted to $34,047.50. During the morning and afternoon sessions over $24,000 worth of engravings were sold. At the evening session a number of etchings by celebrated artists were put up for sale and between $5,000 and $6,000 was realized. No very startling prices were paid.

Animal Industry.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The house committee on agriculture to-day instructed Representative Hatch to report favorably the bill prepared by him amendatory of the act establishing the bureau of animal industry and providing means for the suppression of contagious diseases among cattle. The limit of twenty persons as the number of employes to be allowed in the bureau of animal industry is removed and the number is left discretionary with the commissioner of agriculture.

The Funeral Party.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The congressional party having in charge the remains of the late Senator Miller of California arrived in the city last night. The cars were immediately transferred to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road and the western journey continued without delay.

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CURRENCY QUESTIONS.

(Concluded from First Page.)

amination and consideration of our national debt.

The act of congress of February 25, 1862, under which the 5-20 6 per cent. bonds were issued, also authorized the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of legal tender notes, and it was provided that they should be a legal tender in payment of all debt, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, referring of course, to the interest on bonds of the United States, which interest was by the same act made payable in coin. Silver dollars under the law then possessed the full money function; were a legal tender for all debts, public and private. These legal tender notes were likewise made exchangeable for United States bonds.

Inasmuch as the principal of these bonds were not by law made payable in any particular kind of money, they could justly and lawfully have been paid in legal tender notes (greenbacks) according to the rule of law declared by the supreme court of the United States in 1884. As the time approaches when the government might and in its option to pay after five years, legal-tender notes then being much below par—pay off these bonds the cry was raised that not only the interest, but the principal as well, ought to be paid in coin, but no claim for payment in gold coin was then made (silver was then at a premium over gold). Finally an act was passed in 1869, making the principal as well as the interest of these bonds payable in coin generally—not gold coin, simply coin. The subsequent acts of congress authorizing the issue of bonds, including the 5, 4½, 4, and 3 per cents, likewise made all such bonds, principal and interest, payable simply in coin—meaning, of course, silver coin as well as gold coin. Now, Mr. President, I submit that we have gone far enough, and let us draw the line right here.

These bonds are payable in coin, and when we pay them it must be done as stipulated in the contract. The most interested know they cannot secure the passage of a law making them payable in gold coin, but they also know that if the coinage of silver dollars is stopped they will get gold coin for principal as well as interest because of the lack of silver coins; and they are even willing to leave undisturbed the standard silver dollars already constituting part of our money, the amount of those dollars being so insignificant when compared with the amount of our bonded debt, the amount of such dollars being less than two hundred and fifty millions, while the bonded debt reaches the sum of fourteen hundred millions. It is a well chosen position. It is the only standing ground these people have left; hence they are found in one solid phalanx fighting for the suspension of silver coinage and in the contest they are arraying every interest and every prejudice opposed to it. They are too wise to appeal directly for the payment of these bonds in gold, but are using every power within their control to stop the coinage of silver, in which, if successful, their point is gained.

We hear much said about the public faith and the national honor. As I have shown, the public debt may be paid in standard silver dollars without any breach of faith or loss of national honor, and I say now that the public faith of this government toward our own people is, to say the least, a matter of as great concern as the public faith toward the holders of our bonds. It is not necessary to swindle either. * * *

Sir, the history of the last quarter of a century proves that the financial legislation of the United States has not been in the interest of the people. On the contrary, it is blazoned all over with cumulative evidence, amounting in the aggregate to positive proof, that the grand central idea has been to aggrandize those whose overflowing coffers have enabled them to utilize each and every step in the merciless scheme for their own selfish purposes to protect the moneyed interests, and that alone.

Beginning with the issue of government bonds in 1862, which were issued and paid for in greenbacks, then 40 to 50 cents below par, down to this very moment there has been no relaxation of effort in the direction just mentioned. Under various alluring and sometimes patriotic titles bill after bill has been introduced, and many enacted into law, the effect of which has been to tighten the grip of the aristocracy of cash on the throat of the aristocracy of labor. The national bank issues constituted the first decisive step. The law authorizing such issue remitted the power of the government over the volume of money to private corporations, and to-day we find ourselves at their mercy, groaning under the weight of contracted currency, falling prices, stifled industries and general business stagnation.

If anyone doubts the effect of a contracted volume of money, let him inquire of himself how he could pay debts long ago contracted if this volume should be still further decreased to one-half its present amount, and, if not satisfied, let him imagine the volume reduced to one-tenth of what it is now. The man who can not understand the effect of contraction, not only as to his debts, but on his labor and his property as well, lacks the intelligence to be a good American citizen. And yet so it is that we have seen this government shorn of a power over the volume of money, and thousands of people do not seem to understand what has been the instrument with which their throats have been cut. Why, sir, this one power which has been unwisely given away is sufficient to ruin the country, if all other conditions to prosperity were in perfect order.

Now let us look at the process of contraction which has been steadily going on for many years. Under the administration of Mr. McCulloch, as secretary of the treasury, the volume of money was reduced from two thousand millions down to seven hundred millions.

Then came laws authorizing the retirement of the circulation of national banks, thus giving those institutions the power to contract the currency; while on the other hand a law was passed repealing all laws limiting the circulation of the banks, thus giving them the power to inflate the currency at will. These two provisions are the ones which riveted the shackles upon the people and constituted them a nation of slaves to the extent of depriving them of a power over the volume of money, which, as I have already said, is the power which regulates the price of all property and all labor. No man knows to-day at what moment he will find himself in the death grip of contraction or whirling along in the mad tornado of the wildest inflation. The two provisions of law referred to have substituted a policy of three bankers in lieu of just and sound principles of finance. We are continually reminded that the banks can issue all the money needed for use in carrying on the business of the country. True, enough; they could if they would, but they never have, and they never will, unless it subserves their own interests, and those interests, without exception, lie in the direction of a contracted currency, because they deal directly in money and control nearly the whole of it; hence the less there is, they being in possession of what there is, the more valuable it becomes to them.

Sir, is it not high time to divest the banks of these powers and restore them to the government, where they justly and properly belong? For one I answer, yes. From beginning to end, at every stage of our past financial legislation the one great effort has been to give the control over the volume of our money to the national banks. In season and out of season do we hear from a majority of those representing these corporations that the legal tenders should be retired, and thus national bank notes should constitute our entire paper circulation. We hear it in their speeches, we are deluged with their pamphlets, and we are hammered with this one idea in private conversation. Not content in the exercise of the extraordinary and dangerous power over this subject already possessed by them, their aim is to further intrench themselves by getting rid of United States notes and silver dollars, thus making themselves our absolute masters in this regard. * * *

The great question is, Sir, shall this government issue a declaration of financial independence? A declaration not only against Europe, but against the organized enemies at home. The war of the contractionists is not based upon the fact that silver will add too much to the volume of money. A more subtle issue is involved. With monometallism firmly established here they know the nations of the earth will be forced into the same line of financial policy; they know we cannot accumulate silver and gold enough to furnish the necessary amount of hard cash to do the business of this country; they therefore hope that with the single standard of gold once established, thus destroying more than half the metallic money of the country, the possibility of a specie basis here lapses into an impossibility, and that of necessity this country will be permitted to a choice between greenbacks based solely on the sovereignty, honor, good faith, and credit of the nation on one side and national bank notes on the other.

If human wisdom proves so frail as to allow this choice to be forced upon us I declare myself now, without mental reservation, that as between the two I am in favor of the greenbacks. The one is just as much fiat money as the other, the greenback being the direct issue of money by the government, while the national bank note is the issue of the bank secured by government bonds: so that as far as a question of safety is involved there is but little, if any, difference between the two. Successful in this controversy the contractionists will be master of the situation, because the same influences which can demonetize silver could and would leave the banks with absolute control as to the volume of money and this control as I have shown is the prize for which they fight. Truly, truly, this is the war of the millions.

Mr. President, the fight upon silver is the result of a belief on the part of our opponents that it was the weakest point in our line of battle. Two years ago it looked that way; but the scenes have since been shifted, so that to-day, thank God, we stand here not only trying to defend and protect the silver coinage act of 1878, but as aggressors demanding the free and unlimited coinage of silver and defying the usurpers of sovereign power; demanding this coinage not from a standpoint of local self interest but upon the broad ground that it is best for the whole country, best for the entire world, and strictly in accord with correct financial principles. * * *

Denver Items.

DENVER, March 12.—A meeting of the Colorado and Utah Pool association was held, to-day at the Windsor. The Union Pacific, Burlington, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Denver & Rio Grande Western and Denver & Rio Grande roads were represented. The object is to strengthen the pool of this state and Utah, and the old agreement will be signed again. There will be no action taken in the transcontinental matter.

Mr. Perkins, president of the Burlington, his daughter, Miss Adams, daughter of Chas. Francis Adams, Mr. Peasley, second vice president of the Burlington, his wife and daughter and Messrs. Squires and Elliott, also of the Burlington, are here and leave tomorrow on a special car for a pleasure trip through old Mexico.

The dry goods house of D. J. Hutchinson & Co., this city, was to-day attached by creditors representing $57,000 indebtedness. One attachment was brought by A. A. Welch of Denver for $18,000, one by A. M. Green for $15,000 and another by C. V. Farwell of Chicago for $4000.

G. W. Helm, at one time a grain merchant at Danville, Ill., was arrested near Longmont yesterday by the Rocky Mountain Detective association, charged with forging his brother's name to a check for $2500 three years ago since which time he has been a fugitive. Officers at Danville have been notified and have started after the prisoner.

Lands for Colorado

DENVER, March 13.—To-day patents were received from the commissioner of the general land office in Washington at the office of the state board of land commissioners of Colorado for 987,695 acres for the benefit of the following state institutions: Public buildings, penitentiary and state university. For the benefit of the state agricultural college a patent of 1,27?,524 acres was received. Of the above lands the first mentioned, consisting of 987,695 acres are located in township 54, north, range 10 east, Del Norte district. The land for the state agricultural college fund is located: 63?,374 acres in townships 35 and 36 north, and ranges 10 and 16 east, Durango district, and 560,?5 acres in townships 8 and 9 north, range 7? west, Denver land district. These lands embrace a large share of three townships and they will be leased or sold by the state to private parties for the objects specified. Most of these lands were applied for in 188?, and they are the first patents received from Washington in over a year. Several other applications for Colorado are awaiting confirmation.

A New Smelter

DENVER, March 12.—E. R. Holden, owner of the Holden sampling works at Leadville, A. Chanute, also of Leadville, W. H. ?es, late metallurgist of the Grant smelter, and Richard Cline, manager of the Holden sampling works, have ordered a plant for a four-stack smelter, capable of treating 150 tons of ore per day, which will be erected in Denver as soon as possible. The gentlemen expect to have the furnaces running inside of seventy days.

Burning Oil.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 15.—The mills of the Toledo Linseed Oil company, which were destroyed by fire early this morning, were among the largest in the country. Over a hundred barrels of naptha stored in the building exploded, shaking the whole city, and shattering window panes in the neighborhood. Two men on the opposite side of the street, were badly burned, and a number of others hurt. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $70,000.

Agrarian reform is making progress in Poland. Many of the provinces are counting and so small holders, expropriating estates of large owners. The policy it is believed will with the sympathy of all the Poles.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

A St. Louis Road Threatened with a Strike.

The Texas Pacific Open and Doing Business.

Lower Railroad Rates—Settling the Differences.

Gould Interviewed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 15.—Jay Gould to-day speaking for the first time respecting the strike by Knights of Labor on the Missouri Pacific and the remaining portion of the Gould southwestern system, said to a representative of the associated press, "I first learned of the strike while at Havana and have been advised by telegraph of the character of the trouble, more particularly since my arrival here. The strike on our system was a complete surprise for two reasons. First, we have acceded to all demands which had been made on us by our employes and were supposed to be working in harmony with them. Second, the strike is made upon an issue with which we have nothing to do and which we can't possibly arbitrate or control." "The present strike," continued Mr. Gould, "originates in the discharge of an employe named Hall on the Texas and Pacific, which road is in the hands of United States courts. We have no more right to attempt to control the working of that system than the workingmen themselves, and would be as completely in contempt to attempt to do so as any other outsider."

In speaking of another aspect of the strike Gould said: "The public may not be aware of it, but the same issue was raised when some men were discharged on the Wabash railway at a time when it was in control of the United States court. Powderly called upon me to secure the reinstatement of these men. The subject was fully discussed, and I told Powderly that I had no power in the matter, not even advisory, without request from the court. At that interview I told Powderly if any grievances existed among our men, if he would bring them to our attention we would endeavor to right them." As to the future Gould said: "I am advised that great numbers of strikers are not in sympathy with the movement and will return to work as soon as assured protection by civil authorities. It is our intention to resume operations as fast and as soon as the protection is afforded." In conclusion he declared that he did not care to discuss other features of the strike beyond the statement that the company could not possibly join hands with the Knights of Labor against the United States supreme court in their war on another system, which he asserted, the present strike involved. Gould further asserted that the Knights of Labor had evidently discovered already through public sentiment that they were exercising their power in favor of an issue strictly against law and order, and that it was more of a war against the general public than the road. It was closing manufactories along the lines of road and was stopping shipments of coal and other commodities to points where people were liable to suffer great deprivation. It was more a fight of the public than the company, but the latter, in the protection of its own lawful rights, would exercise every lawful energy to meet the demands of its patrons in opening the road in all departments. Gould said he was in receipt of telegrams from manufacturers and others along the line saying they would be compelled to shut down, but at the same time placing no blame on the company or its management.

The Strike in Texas

DALLAS, Texas, March 15.—Receivers Brown and Sheldon have received notice from United States marshals that the Texas and Pacific railroad is now open from end to end. At Big Springs thirty-eight mechanics have gone to work in the car shop, meeting with no opposition. At Marshall it has been given out that the company will put men to work this morning. All trains are moving on the transcontinental division.

SHERMAN, Texas, March 15.—Marshal Cabell and five deputies left here last night for Dallas with four prisoners, charged with contempt of court in attempting to obstruct traffic on the Texas and Pacific.

BONHAM, Texas, March 15.—Three freight trains arrived from the east yesterday over the transcontinental division and two were sent out. The yards are full of transfer freight.

Higher Wages Demanded

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—It is asserted in railroad circles that a circular emanating from the St. Louis assembly of Knights of Labor was served this afternoon upon representatives of all roads centering in East Saint Louis, demanding an increase of wages for all yard men, stating that if the demand is not complied with by next Thursday the men will be ordered out.

Strike at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—Some weeks ago laborers employed at the Clinton rolling mill demanded a 10 per cent advance in wages. All efforts to compromise having failed the Knights of Labor have declared a strike for the first demand. About 500 men are affected.

The Knights Victorious.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The state executive committee of Knights of Labor to-day held a conference with Mr. McFarland and C. M. Henderson, representing D. M. Wells & Co. and C. M. Henderson & Co., the last two remaining firms in Chicago being boycotted for refusing to dispense with convict labor in the manufacture of boots and shoes. After a short talk the following document was drawn up and signed:

The disagreement existing between Knights of Labor of Illinois and the firm of D. M. Wells & Co., concerning the employment of convicts confined in the state prison for the manufacture of boots and shoes, is agreement satisfactorily settled. Both parties agree that convict contract labor should not come in contact with free labor, and that the interests of the public is better served by its discountenance. Such being the sentiments of M. D. Wells & Co., they voluntarily agree that they will not directly or indirectly renew their existing contract for convict laborers. They also agree that they will cancel their contract for convict labor with the state of Wisconsin as soon as the state of Wisconsin will relieve them from said contract or any liabilities by virtue of said contract. M. D. Wells & Co. further agree that they will not now buy goods and shares from manufacturers using convict labor, present contracts excepted. M. D. Wells & Co. further agree that no one seeking employment in their factory shall be refused employment solely on account of being a member of the Knights of Labor.

(Signed) M. D. WELLS & Co.

The agreement signed by C. M. Henderson & Co. was the same wording, except the name of Missouri and Pennsylvania were substituted for Wisconsin. The documents were signed by members of the executive board and the boycott was ordered lifted. The two firms also signed the following: "We further agree that we have no objection to our employes being or becoming Knights of Labor, and to have differences between employers and employes submitted to arbitration."

Boycott at Akron.

CLEVELAND, March 15.—The boycott of J. F. Seiberling by the trade and labor assembly at Akron, Ohio, assumed a new phase to-day when all boarding house keepers were informed that they would be boycotted if they gave shelter to workmen imported to take the places of striking moulders at the Empire mower and reaper works. A boycott will also be placed on tenants of every dwelling and business house owned by Seiberling in Akron not vacated at the expiration of present leases. The trades assembly of Chicago has also been notified to take similar action regarding buildings owned by Seiberling in that city. Ferdinand Schumacher, owner of the Windsor hotel, who has opposed Seiberling in the courts, came to the latter's rescue with an offer to furnish accommodations for all the imported workmen, even if he had to supply them with cots in halls of the hotel. The feeling on both sides is growing bitter.

Strike of Hungarians.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—A Dubois, Pa., special says: Three hundred Hungarians at the Watson mines struck to-day for the Columbus convention scale. If they are successful it will entitle them to an advance of from 5? to 67½ cents per ton. This strike is a week in advance of one ordered throughout the Fourth district and was a surprise to every one. Nothing will be done to settle the matter until Thursday, when it is expected operators will meet a committee of miners to arbitrate the grievances. Should the arbitration committees fail to meet on the 18th 4,000 miners will quit work.

Joined by the Girls.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 15.—The ranks of sixty men on a strike at the American rubber works were increased to-day by one hundred girls.

The Railroad War.

CHICAGO, March 13.—There was another fall in passenger rates to the Pacific coast to-day. In order to offset alleged underhand cutting by the A., T. & S. F. road, lines running from here to Council Bluffs reduced their rates $7, a rebate of that amount being paid San Francisco bound passengers upon arrival at Council Bluffs. This makes the first-class rate from Chicago to San Francisco $32.50 and emigrant $20. It is expected that to-morrow the Santa Fe will make these rates in connection with lines running to Kansas City.

The fight on passenger rates between Chicago and St. Paul and Council Bluffs developed renewed activity to-day. A cut in east-bound passenger rates from Council Bluffs was announced, first class rates being made $9.50 and second class $7. Tickets east and west over the Northwestern road are thus placed at the same figures. What other lines will do has not yet been made public.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The lowest passenger rates yet made during the railroad war were made by the A. & P. road to-day on limited tickets. The rates are: Chicago, $16; New York, $31. A change is also made in emigrant tickets. The purchaser is allowed a rebate on the latter, which makes the rate to Chicago $15, New York $26.

NEW YORK, March 13.—While nothing definite is known as to what has been done towards a compromise of the transcontinental fight, it is questioned that some sort of an understanding has been arrived at. This is evidenced by the action of general agents at both ends of the system. In San Francisco western agents came to an understanding that they would not guarantee any freight rates for longer than next Saturday night. General eastern agents are doing the same thing. It is generally agreed that while rates will be much higher than they now are, they will never be as high as they were before the war.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—The Union Pacific announces open rates for first-class tickets between the Missouri river and California points of $23 and of $12 for second class.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The largest reduction yet made in passenger rates to the Pacific coast went into effect to-day. That of $10 on both first and second class was ordainable and this evening Arbitrator Wilson of the Chicago, St. Louis and Missouri River Passenger association issued a circular announcing new rates Chicago to California points by all lines as follows: First class $30.50, second class $17. The Northwestern and St. Paul roads to-day restored passenger rates east from Council Bluffs. Two dollars was the extent of the cut. It had only been inaugurated Saturday.

NEW YORK, March 15.—It was generally conceded by railroad men to-day that a conference had practically taken place between transcontinental officials, and that the trouble would certainly be ended this week. It is expected that final touches will be given to the agreement to-morrow and then the details will be probably completed by the traffic managers, Messrs. J. F. Goddard of the A., T. & S. F., Thos. L. Kimball of the U. P. and J. C. Stubbs of the Southern Pacific railroad, so that regular rates will probably go into effect next Monday. The roads are making the most of their freedom.

A Congressman's Death

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Ex-Governor Michael Hahn, representative in congress from the Second district of Louisiana, died suddenly this morning at Willard's hotel, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Bimetallic Association on the Silver Question.

The President Nominates a Marshal for Colorado.

Ex-Senator Chaffee Buried at Adrian on Sunday.

Arguments for Silver.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Senator Jones of Nevada yesterday presented a memorial to the senate from the National Bimetallic Coinage association. Mr. Jones said the special point of the memorial of the National Bimetallic Coinage association is an authentic and detailed exhibit of the phenomenal increase since the demonetization of silver in 1873 of all agricultural exports of India, and of the great proportions which the export of wheat, not known in that country before 187?, has since assumed. The memorial also shows in striking light the disastrous effects upon similar productions of the United States of this Indian competition, which it properly ascribes to the recent divergence in the relative values of gold and silver. Proofs are indisputable that this divergence is not due in any degree to the fall in silver, which has everywhere risen rather than fallen, but to the increase of the purchasing power of gold. Labor, and rents and all other costs of agricultural production in India are paid for in silver rupees, kept by free coinage at their bullion value. When these staples are sold in England and other countries of western Europe, whose money is kept at a gold standard, the Indian exporter encounters a heavy fall in market, but he recoups that loss through the premium on gold bills of exchange which his sales enable him to draw. The vast extent of India with its immense population and with fixed habits and ideas, an oriental people with money to which it has been immemorially accustomed, its prices must change very slowly, and it may be safely assumed that during the present generation at least prices of Indian staples in India and rupees will not be materially affected by changes in their prices in gold standard countries, although the Indian ryot gets no higher prices in rupees for his products than formerly. It is everywhere admitted in Europe that what is there called depression of silver, but what is in reality nothing but an appreciation in gold, operates as a stimulus and a bounty upon Indian exportations, which have amazingly increased since the divergence, taking with 1873, between the two metals. This is the view taken by a leading organ of British opinion, the London Times declaring that "the fall in wheat, largely caused by low rates in gold at which India bills can now be purchased, has rendered it impossible by any known expedient to continue raising of wheat in England;" and that what is threatened there is "a depopulation of the arable districts."

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The president to-day nominated the following: Zephaniah Q. Hill, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Colorado, and Miss Goodman postmaster at Virginia City.

Marshal Smith's Successor.

DENVER, March 15.—The president to-day nominated Zephaniah T. Hill to be marshal of the district of Colorado. Zephaniah T. Hill is a nephew of the rebel general, A. P. Hill, who was killed at the battle of Petersburg, and a son of one of Lee's majors. He was born at Culpepper, Virginia, and is 28 years old. He has been in Colorado four years. He was for two years commandant of cadets at the Grand Army of the Republic military academy, one year principal of the Canon City public schools and superintendent of schools for Fremont county. He is at present clerk of the district court of Fremont county.

Senator Chaffee's Funeral.

DETROIT, March 15.—The Evening Journal's Adrian special says: The funeral of ex-Senator Chaffee in this city yesterday afternoon was largely attended. From 12 to 1 the remains were exposed to view and a great many looked for the last time on the face of the dead. The red cedar casket with rich mountings had a silver plate bearing the inscription: "Jerome B. Chaffee; born 1825, died 1886." A quartette opened the funeral services at the home of A. H. Wood, by singing "Nearer my God to Thee," after which Rev. Dr. W. W. Chase read appropriate scriptural selections and spoke briefly. The choir continued the service by singing "Jesus, lover of my soul." At Oakwood the services were conducted with prayer and benediction. At the vault the little daughter of U. S. Grant, jr., granddaughter of the deceased, placed a bouquet of water lilies upon the casket. Among those from abroad were Frank Chaffee of Carthage, Mo., Col. F. D. Grant and U. S. Grant, jr., and wife of New York, L. F. Seymour and wife and Messrs. D. H. Moffat and B. S. Buell of Denver and others.

Raising the Rent.

DENVER, March 15.—The Denver, Texas & Gulf railway, successors to the Denver & New Orleans railway, to-day brought suit in the superior court asking for an injunction to restrain the Union Depot company of Denver from tearing up its tracks leading into the union depot. The New Orleans company paid a monthly rental of $250 to the Union Depot company for the privilege of running its trains into the depot. When the road changed hands its officers were notified by the Union Depot company that the rental had been raised to $500 per month. The railway company refused to stand the increase and the officers were informed that unless the $500 per month was forthcoming the railway tracks leading into the depot would be torn up. The judge granted the restraining injunction and the court will institute an inquiry as to the merits of the case. The railway company think that $100 per month is enough rent, that even that amount is more than the other railroad companies are compelled to pay in proportion to the business transacted.

Gladstone's Scheme

LONDON, March 14.—The Observer says that at the cabinet council yesterday measures were submitted by Mr. Gladstone for the home government of Ireland, which were unfavorably received, and that the project, if persisted in, will lead to the disruption of the cabinet.

LONDON, March 15.—The Globe this afternoon states: At the cabinet meeting held Saturday Trevelyan, secretary of Scotland, and Edward Heneage, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, both tendered their resignations. The reasons given by both was their disinclination to support the Irish policy outlined at the meeting by Gladstone.

Heneage authorizes the introduction of the statement that he has resigned the office of chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Standard says: "It is supposed Gladstone's scheme for the government of Ireland proposes the establishment of a single chamber of parliament at Dublin, and embodies the principle of minority representation. Ireland will continue to send members to Westminster, not in proportion to her population but in proportion to her contribution to the imperial revenue. Under this scheme there would probably be 30 Irish members of parliament. Police are to be under the control of the government of Dublin. Provision is made for the use of the imperial forces when needed for security of life and property.

American Pork Abroad.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Representative Phelps of New Jersey will, under the call of states to-morrow present a memorial from the New Jersey board of agriculture praying congress to make diligent investigation into the reasons why American pork is excluded from Germany, Austria and other countries. In connection with this memorial Mr. Phelps will offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of state is hereby requested to transmit, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all correspondence between his department and representatives of France, Germany, Austria and any other European country which has partially or entirely restricted importation of American pork, referring to the facts of such exclusion or restriction and reasons given therefor.

The Oregon Sunk.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The steamer Oregon collided with an unknown deep laden three-masted schooner on the 14th instant at 4:20 a. m., when between Fire Island light and Shinnecock, striking the steamer on the port side, immediately under the dining saloon, and tearing a hole in her side under the water.

Captain Cottier of the Oregon was below, the chief officer being in charge on the bridge. One of the passengers states that the hole was so large that one could drive a horse and wagon through it, and also that when the vessels collided it sounded like the report of an ordinary cannon.

The boats were after some difficulty manned and lowered into the water. The ladies were first got into the boats and transferred to pilot boat No. 11 and the schooner Fannie A. Gorham, Captain Mahoney, from Jacksonville, Florida, for Boston. From 8 to 11 a. m. the work of transferring passengers was proceeded with, and all were transferred in safety, not a single life being lost. At 12.15 they were all safely transferred to the steamer Fulda, which, owing to the state of the tide, was obliged to anchor off Sandy Hook at 6.25 p. m. Captain Cottier was the last man to leave the ship.

The steamship Oregon was built by John Elder & Co., at Glasgow, for the Guion line, and was launched on June 21, 1883. She arrived here on her initial trip on October 14, 1883, making the run from Queenstown to New York in seven days, eight hours and 30 minutes. At that time she was the most powerful and fastest of the trans-Atlantic vessels, and, with the exception of the Etruria of the same line, she has retained the record for the fastest speed. In August, 1884, she made the run from Queenstown to New York in six days, nine hours and 42 minutes, this being nearly 24 hours shorter than her first trip, and the fastest then on record.

On her return trip to Queenstown she made the run in 6 days 11 hours and 9 minutes. On December 17, 1884, she sailed from New York to Queenstown, making the passage in 6 days 6 hours and 41 minutes, which time was beaten by 37 minutes by the Etruria from Queenstown to New York in August, 1885.

The dimensions of the Oregon were 520 feet in length, 54 feet breadth of beam, 40% feet depth of hold, and 7,250 tons, gross measurement. She was built of iron, with nine transverse water-tight bulkheads, five iron decks and a strong turtle-back deck forward and aft, as a protection from heavy seas. She was fitted to accommodate 340 saloon, 92 second cabin, and 1,000 steerage passengers.

NEW YORK, March 15.—One of the sailors of the Oregon this morning said that right after the collision the hulk of the sail vessel was seen drifting slowly out on the port side the steamer grazing her sides as she passed astern. It was thought she sank as soon as she cleared the Oregon, and as none of her crew is on the Fulda, he presumed they all had been drowned.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Austria has decided to prohibit the teaching of Old Catholicism in any public schools in the empire.

Zelno P. Gordon, the oldest telegraph operator in the United States, died at Castile, New York, on Sunday, aged 82 years.

The lord mayor of London has issued a second appeal for donations to forward for the relief of unemployed workingmen.

Willenbacher, the public hangman of Vienna, is dead. He held the office 24 years and during that time executed but 36 persons.

Dempsey and LaBlanche fought thirteen desperate rounds at Rye, on the border between New York and Connecticut, and Dempsey was the winner.

Brian Campbell and Cunningham fought in Carbonate hall, Leadville, on Sunday, and Cunningham won. The battle lasted one hour and five minutes.

A national organization of printers was perfected at Topeka yesterday. The cardinal principle is arbitration. Another feature is sick benefits and insurance.

Nineteen Russian Moujiks have arrived at Paris to be treated by Pasteur for wolf bites. All the men were terribly mutilated by wolves. The chamber of deputies yesterday voted urgency for a credit of 200,000 francs for the proposed Pasteur institute.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Bland's Free Silver Coinage Bill Made Special Order.

Fight Between the Senate and President Continued.

Both Sides Quoting the Constitution in their Arguments.

Jordan's Suggestion for Keeping Up Silver Circulation.

Silver Coinage.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The Inter-Ocean's special from Washington says: The house to-day by a vote of 179 to 87, suspended the rules and passed a resolution reported by the rules committee on coinage fixing the silver bill a special order. The announcement of the result was very gratifying to silver men and was loudly applauded. The bill in question was introduced by Bland and reported by the committee on coinage February 16, with an adverse report. It provides that the holders of silver bullion, to the value of fifty dollars or more shall be entitled to have the same coined into standard silver dollars of the present weight and fineness upon like terms and conditions as gold is now coined; that the standard silver dollars shall be in all respects equal to gold dollars, as the standard of value, and full legal tender for all debts except when otherwise stipulated. More pronounced silver men claim the vote of to-day is a test of the feeling of the house on the coinage question. They do not contend that all who voted with them will vote for free coinage, but that to-day's action clearly indicates that a majority of the house may be depended upon to sustain the bill. The large majority by which the resolution was adopted makes this assumption of the silver men plausible but the fact that they declined to have a vote taken with the understanding that it should be on the merits of the bill named in the resolution shows that they are not so confident as they pretend to be. A large number of votes given in the affirmative came from men who favor immediate suppression of silver coinage, but, recognizing that the question should be finally determined at an early day, they voted for the resolution in order that the bill might be brought before the house and finally disposed of. The majority of the coinage committee who voted to place the bill on the calendar with an adverse report, were prompted to this action that the house might be given an opportunity to pass upon the question of free coinage and thus remove it from congress. Had they been disposed they could have refused to report the bill and thus prevent it from coming before the house in any form. How many of the 179 who voted for the resolution will vote for the bill cannot be determined by their action to-day, but those among them who are opposed to further coinage of silver are confident that the free coinage bill cannot secure a majority, and they scout the idea that to-day's vote can be in any sense regarded as a test of the feelings of the house. While it is highly probable therefore that free coinage cannot command a majority, it is equally probable that a bill to suspend silver coinage would also fail to receive a majority vote. The affirmative vote was made up of 134 democrats and 45 republicans. Of the negative vote 22 were democrats and 65 republicans.

Jordan's Suggestion

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A committee of the house had a conference with Treasurer Jordan as to the best means of keeping silver in circulation as long as possible. Treasurer Jordan favored making banks the circulating agency instead of the treasury.

Commissioner Black's Evidence.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Senators Cullom (chairman) Harrison, Beck, Plumb and Kenna of the sub committee on expenditure of public monies assembled at the committee room this evening to continue the examination of Commissioner Black. Ex-Pensions Commissioner Dudley, whose administration of the pension office is understood to have been the subject of the allegations in Commissioner Black's report, which gave rise to the investigation, was presented. Senator Harrison repeated his inquiry of the last meeting if the committee could furnish names and numbers in any cases which had been allowed or rejected on account of the politics of the claimant. General Black in reply furnished a list of twenty cases, all of which, he said, came within the class referred to. He said he would furnish in addition three or four hundred affidavits, when the committee should have examined the list, in support of his allegation that the pension office had been conducted as a political machine. Commissioner Black said in answer to further inquiries that the list by no means comprised all the cases of the character referred to of which he had knowledge. Having been examined in regard to a number of cases not of general interest Commissioner Black left his files in other cases on his list with the committee for examination, stipulating that no others than members should be allowed to see them.

Tariff Tinkering.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The house committee on ways and means gave a hearing to-day to representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Mr. Weihe of Pittsburg, president of the association, said that agitation of a reduction in the tariff on iron and steel schedule created great alarm among the workers in those materials throughout the country. If the iron and steel which was imported during the past year had been made in this country there would have been [illegible] so many [illegible] around the mills, and a reduction [illegible] would increase the [illegible] gamated Association, which represented between 70,000 and 80,000 men, desired to enter its protest against the proposed legislation. W. F. Stewart, who had thirty years experience as an iron worker, gave it as his opinion that a general reduction of wages invariably followed a general reduction of tariff duties.

An Important Decision.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The secretary of the interior has rendered a decision in the ex-parte case of James Bird, reversing the decision of the commissioner of the general land office of November 12th, '85, which held that under section 2260, revised statutes, a person was entitled to but one pre-emption right; he would not be permitted to commute a homestead entry into a cash entry under section 2301, revised statutes, as this would be equivalent to a second exercise of the same right. In respect to the interests involved this decision is regarded by the land office officials as the most important public land decision made by the interior department in many years.

Geronimo's Surrender

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Information has been received at the war department from General Crook, which shows that reports recently received from private sources describing a meeting between Crook and Geronimo, on the border, at which Geronimo refused to surrender were entirely imaginative. Crook says he has not left his station at Bowie, A. T., and has not seen Geronimo. Crook reports in the telegram received yesterday that he would leave in a day or two for San Bernardino to meet the Indians and arrange for their surrender. The journey will take several days.

The Trade Dollar.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The house committee on coinage, weights and measures to-day considered propositions looking to the redemption of the trade dollar. A tie vote resulted on a motion to redeem the trade dollar in subsidiary coin instead of standard dollars. Anti silver men carried a proposition to have the amount of trade dollars redeemed come out of the monthly silver bullion purchase. Several members of the committee were absent, however, and the whole subject was finally deferred until a future meeting.

A New Silver Bill

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Representative [illegible] to-day introduced a bill in the house providing that the president may cause silver dollars to be coined on private account in unlimited amount if he shall succeed in reaching an agreement with at least two leading European nations to do the same. The president is also authorized to appoint a commissioner to negotiate treaties upon satisfactory assurances from at least two such nations of their desire to enter into the proposed arrangement.

Civil Service Commission

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The president to-day sent to the senate the following nominations: William L. Trenholm, of South Carolina, now of the civil service commissioners, to be comptroller of the currency in place of Henry W. Cannon, resigned; John H. Oberly, of Illinois, to be civil service commissioner in place of William L. Trenholm; Charles Lyman, of Connecticut, now chief examiner of the civil service commission, to be civil service commissioner in place of Dorman B. Eaton.

XLIX Congress

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The chair laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of the navy transmitting information, copies of drawings and reports of the recent survey of the Nicaraguan canal route, made by Civil Engineer Menocal of the navy. Referred.

The senate passed the bill to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives from $8 to $12 a week. The bill was passed as it came from the house, and now only requires the signature of the president to become a law.

At 2 o'clock Cullom took the floor to speak on the Edmunds resolution but gave way to Morrill, who then addressed the senate upon the resolution.

Morrill's remarks were very brief and when he concluded Mr. Cullom took the floor. He said the refusal of the attorney general to furnish the papers called for by the senate was a denial of the right of the senate to inquire into the management of public offices. Replying to the remarks of the senator from West Virginia (Mr. Kenna) as to what constituted a public paper, Mr. Cullom said the importance or the relevancy of the papers must be judged by their substance. If the president has removed no officers except for cause some such papers must be in existence. Indeed, such documents had been investigated by the present administration, in evidence of which Mr. Cullom read the celebrated confidential letter of Postmaster General Vilas, showing that documentary evidence would be required in making removals, in which circular the postmaster general stated that he spoke for the president. If such papers were now on file the senate was entitled to them, and the president ought in good faith to produce them. If there were no such papers on file let him say so, and the country could judge how well he had redeemed every pledge he had made to the people.

Mr. Maxey followed Mr. Cullom. He opposed the resolutions reported from the majority of the committee. However much the issue might be designated, he said, the real object was to ascertain the president's reasons for suspensions or removals of officers. It was an attempt to do indirectly what confessedly could not be done directly. The report of the majority of the committee Mr. Maxey characterized as simply a stump speech, dignified with the name of committee report. Complaint, he said, was made in that majority report that 643 suspensions had been made under this administration. The complaint, Mr. Maxey said, was that made by the people [illegible] times 643 removals. There had not been [illegible]

Following Maxey Mr. Dolph then took the floor in support of the majority report. The first consideration to which Mr. Dolph addressed himself was that involved in the last clause of the majority report, that referring to the discharge from the government service of ex-union soldiers and the filling of their places by men who had not rendered similar service to the country. He sent to the desk and had read the report of the employment committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of the Potomac, for the past year. This report among other things stated that [illegible] the committee [illegible] the greater part of [illegible] to [illegible] reinstatement of [illegible] discharged. Seventy-eight Grand Army comrades had been discharged during the past year, as well as a large number of ex-union soldiers and sailors not affiliated with the Grand Army; that it was not to be supposed that those who served the nation in the war were sufferers or punishers in "piping times of peace;" that the discharge amounted in some cases to ostracism of the boys in blue, being boycotted for the advantage of the boys in gray who were to be treated as "good fellows." Mr. Dolph had no means of knowing how many of the 643 suspensions were cases of ex-union soldiers, but there were many. Several cases had come under his observation in which one-armed and one-legged soldiers were discharged whose families were thus left in destitution and their places filled by persons who had rendered no service to the government. Who were those persons thus discriminated against? Not strong, able-bodied men, but men who on the march and on the battlefield and in rebel prisons had suffered for the cause of the union; men who by their sacrifices had carried our flag to victory and saved the republic. Discrimination against these men amounted to practical nullification of the law.

At this point the senate adjourned, Dolph retaining the floor.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The chair laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of the treasury transmitting the report of Special Agent Spaulding in relation to fraudulent importation of Chinese. Referred.

Van Wyck offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be directed to examine the nature and extent of the alleged use and destruction of timber on public lands adjoining the line of the Northern Pacific, particularly by the Montana Improvement company; and what, if any, additional legislation is necessary to protect timber on the public domain, and power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was agreed to and the chair laid before the senate the new electoral count bill.

Hoar addressed the senate on the bill. At the conclusion of Hoar's remarks the bill was passed without division.

Several messages from the president were laid before the senate, one of them being unsigned but "received," said President pro tem Sherman, "in due official form." The message was returned to the president for signature.

Unfinished business, being the Edmunds resolution, was then laid before the senate, and Dolph resumed the floor and continued his remarks in favor of the majority report.

Mr. Dolph reviewed the history of the legislation of congress on the subject of removals to show that the power did not reside exclusively with the president. He also quoted from speeches of Webster, Calhoun and other statesmen in support of his position. He also cited decisions of the supreme court to show that the power of removal was incident to the power of appointment; hence Mr. Dolph argued that as the president and senate appointed, the president and senate should remove. Mr. Dolph had heard it said in this debate that the senate had entered on this controversy with the president for the purpose of keeping republicans in office. He, for one, disclaimed any such motive. There was no desire to raise any question with the administration. He did not believe there was a republican senator in the chamber who was not willing to treat the president precisely as they would treat a republican president. Mr. Dolph, however, would go further. If the president would say that there were charges against a suspended officer and if he furnished those charges to the senate and asked removal of the officer, Mr. Dolph, for one, would consent to suspension, provided the causes were reasonable, even though it might not been cause sufficient of itself to warrant removal. But it was a different matter when the president says to the senate, "I have removed A B and appointed C D," and will not state what charges are made against A. B. and will give him no opportunity to defend himself." Mr. Dolph characterized as a most extraordinary assumption the president's statement that papers on file in the departments were not official papers but private papers, which he could destroy if he chooses. It was strange that papers on which official conduct was based, or which were intended to influence official action could be regarded as private papers; papers which had been treated so far public as to have been placed on the department files. The power of the senate conferred by the constitution was not to be waived by that body. It was a public trust not to be abandoned by the senate at its will.

Mr. Coke followed. He contended that the power of removal rested with the president. He must have power to remove incompetent officials. How could he carry out the policy announced by the people in his election without agents in harmony with his purposes? How could he comply with the injunction to "take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed," unless by securing men of his own selection to execute the laws?

After a long debate of the case, in which Edmunds, Beck and others took part, but in the course of which no new arguments of importance were brought to bear, the resolution was referred to the committee on judiciary. A motion was entered to reconsider the vote by which R. S. Dement was confirmed as surveyor general in Utah.

When the doors were reopened the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Cullom called up his motion to make the inter-state commerce bill special order for March 30.

Platt would not object to the motion, but thought the senate should take up the bill for the admission of Washington territory, which present unfinished business should have been disposed of.

Cullom's motion was agreed to.

Hoar called up his motion of yesterday to make the bankruptcy bill special order for March 31, saying, however, that he did not expect to antagonize the interstate commerce bill.

Hoar's motion was agreed to; yeas 33, nays 15.

Allison called up the urgent deficiency bill and the senate concurred with the house that some of the items making up the sum expended for funeral obsequies of General Grant were not properly of an urgent deficiency character. The remaining senate items were also insisted on.

On motion of Dolph the senate took up and passed a bill to grant the Astoria and Winnemucca Railroad company the right to construct bridges over navigable water courses.

The senate passed a bill to remove the charge of desertion from the records of the adjutant general of the army against soldiers who re-enlisted in the war without having received a discharge from their first regiments; provided the secretary of war shall be satisfied that re-enlistment was not to secure bounty.

Mr. Morgan called up his bill to increase the efficiency of the army. It was amended and ordered reprinted.

At 2 o'clock unfinished business was placed before the senate, being resolutions reported by Mr. Edmunds from the judiciary committee, expressing the senate's condemnation of the attorney general for refusing to furnish papers called for by the senate.

Mr. Van Wyck offered an amendment to the resolutions the following: "And [illegible] in such cases of removals [illegible] matter of confidence [illegible] be considered in open session of the senate."

Mr. Ewell [illegible]

"The amendment will be printed and lie over."

Mr. Brown then took the floor in opposition to the report of the majority of the committee. He said it seemed to him that there was but a single question at issue between the president and the majority of the senate. That question was, had the president without the advice and consent of the senate power to remove federal officers when in his opinion public interest required such removal. Mr. Brown argued at length to show that the constitution conferred the power of removal on the president alone, and that as the constitution was the supreme law that settled the question, no matter how many acts of congress might have been passed in violation of it.

Mr. Spooner took the floor in support of the majority report. He said he would make no attempt to disguise the fact or apologize for it that the fortunes of the republican party were very dear to him. He would not attempt to deny that he wished that the party might here and elsewhere reap every fair party advantage which might be taken from the blunders and shortcomings, if any such there were, of this administration. Mr. Spooner read from the president's message a clause inviting the senate to the "fullest scrutiny" of nominations submitted. "Did this," Spooner asked, "mean that he was willing to give the senate all the information in his possession, or did it mean that he should make a partial presentation. Mr. Spooner then took up the question from the legal point of view and quoted from the constitution and the tenure of office act to show that the power of removal as well as appointment was in the president and senate acting together, and what was in his sole discretion was the absolute power of suspension during recess of the senate.

Mr. Spooner still having the floor, the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Under the call of states in the house the following were introduced and referred:

By Oates, of Alabama, amending the rules so as to prohibit the speaker from receiving any resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to accompany the remains of any deceased representative or senator beyond the corporate limits of the city of Washington.

By Bynum, of Indiana, granting the widow of Thomas A. Hendricks one year's salary of said office, less the amount paid to Hendricks in his lifetime.

By Anderson, of Kansas, to amend the act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines approved July 24th, 1866. The act is amended by the addition of various sections which provide that whenever the line of any telegraph company which shall have accepted the provisions of this act shall have reached any telegraph station on the route of any land-grant railroad and the telegraph company, it shall have the right to require that every message passing over its line to such telegraph station destined to some other telegraph station on or beyond the route of such railroad and telegraph company shall be received and transmitted without discrimination of any kind as far as may be necessary over the telegraph lines upon such railroad. The bill further provides that every telegraph company which shall have accepted the provisions of this act as here before provided shall be and is hereby prohibited from engaging in the collection or sending of election news or any news reports of current events of the day except quotations of stocks and commercial markets. Any wilful neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of this act shall operate in each case as the forfeiture of a sum not less than $500 or more than $5,000, to be recovered by the attorney general in the name and for the benefit of the United States.

Under suspension of the rules a bill passed for closing of the business of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims.

A bill passed authorizing the comptroller of the currency to permit a receiver of national banks to use trust funds for the purchase of property on which the bank holds a mortgage or other evidence of indebtedness.

Mr. Bland of Missouri, under instruction from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution: "The house bill No. 5030, for the free coinage of silver, be made special orders for Saturdays, the 20th and 27th instant, Saturday, the 3d of April, and that the same be again taken up Tuesday, April 6th, after the morning hour for consideration of bills reported by committees, and so to continue from day to day until disposed of; provided that unless sooner ordered by the house the previous question shall be pending thereon at 3 o'clock Thursday, April 8th. This order is not to interfere with revenue or general appropriation bills except on Thursday, April 8th, except for final disposition of this order.

The motion was seconded 96 to 28. A brief debate ensued, showing considerable opposition to the motion.

Mr. Bland said that the house would stultify itself if it refused to go on record on the question, and intimated that silver advocates would secure a vote on the bill if they had to keep congress in session all summer to accomplish that purpose.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was agreed to, yeas 179, nays 87. The announcement of the result was greeted with applause from silver men. The vote cannot, however, be regarded as a test, inasmuch as such well-known opponents of the coinage of silver as Mr. Findlay of Maryland and Mr. Bayne and Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania voted in the affirmative, while Mr. Blount of Georgia, Mr. Curtin of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dougherty of Florida, who at first voted in the negative, changed their votes at the solicitation of friends, who desired that discussion should be held. Had not this change been made the motion would have lacked the necessary two-thirds affirmative.

The house then adjourned.

Mr. Burnes of Missouri, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the urgent deficiency appropriation bill with senate amendments. Mr. Burnes explained the report of the committee. Concurrence was recommended in some amendments and non-concurrence in others.

The report of committee was agreed to and the house went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Weller, in closing the debate said that the history of the Indian policy was a dark record of broken treaties, fraudulent devices and treacherous practices. The government had entirely forfeited the confidence of the Indians. When he reflected that this mighty domain reached from the great lakes of the north to the southern seas and covered the vast extent between the two oceans, when he reflected that the vast imperial territory had been wrested from the Indian race, he was filled with amazement that the gentlemen commanded that the government was dealing too liberally with the Indian. Not only was he filled with amazement, but [illegible] forced [illegible] mind [illegible] whom [illegible] the fortunes of individuals, no attempts would prove successful. The remaining Indians through the [illegible] benevolence of the government [illegible] had been lifted to the plane of our own civilization and enriched by the riches of a [illegible] Americans [illegible] race in America, he said, was the solution of the Indian problem, and [illegible] was the only solution. The country [illegible] obstructions were placed in the way it would soon reach its appointed destination, the civilization and citizenship of the American Indian. [Applause.]

The bill was then read by paragraphs for amendments and shortly afterwards the committee rose and the house adjourned.

The house in committee of the whole to-day on the Indian appropriation bill in section 42 of the 48 pages of the bill. The committee rose and the house adjourned.

"ARBOR DAY" AND "MEMORIAL DAY."

In Connection with Tree Planting—Interesting Correspondence.

We take pleasure in publishing the following letters and trust the suggestions they contain will be fully carried out:

"OFFICE FOREST COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE OF COLORADO,
COLORADO SPRINGS, February 8, 1886.

Hon. Leonidas S. Cornell, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Denver, Colo.

DEAR SIR—In view of the fact that "Arbor Day" is becoming a recognized institution in this country, and that its observance is so undeniably useful, I beg leave to ask if you will not give it your most hearty official sanction and take measures to have it generally observed, in the coming spring, by the schools throughout the state.

I assume that you are not unmindful of the efforts being made to save our forests from further destruction, and to encourage tree-planting on a large scale. Any thoughtful person must realize the importance of the subject.

I believe arbor day was observed by many of the schools last year, but it did not obtain that general recognition which is desirable. The planting of trees upon school grounds would, in most cases, necessitate inclosing the latter; and a further step in the same direction would be the making of lawns. Besides, this process of beautifying once commenced, the final results may exceed our most sanguine expectations. It is true that when trees have been planted, the first step only has been taken. Their successful growth and cultivation involves attention and labor for a number of years thereafter. But in this is found other obvious and valuable lessons.

Requesting that you will favor me with a reply at your earliest convenience, and assuring you that in a work of the kind I would most gladly co-operate, I am

Very Respectfully Yours,
EDGAR T. ENSIGN.

REPLY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
DENVER, Col., February 1886.

Hon. Edgar T. Ensign, Colorado Springs

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 8th is at hand, and permit me to say, I heartily endorse your views in regard to the observance of "Arbor Day," and will cheerfully co-operate with you in trying to have it generally observed throughout the state, by the schools. At the proper time I will send a circular letter to the county superintendents and principals of schools, asking them to give the matter attention. It is a matter worthy of encouragement.

Yours Truly,
L. S. CORNELL,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF FOREST COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE OF COLORADO,
COLORADO SPRINGS, February 8, 1886.

Col. Henry Bowman, Department Commander G. A. R., Idaho Springs, Colorado.

COLONEL—In some of the states "Memorial Day" is observed by the planting of trees in memory of our dead comrades. The custom is a beautiful one, and, withal, most useful. Can it not be inaugurated in this state, where tree planting is so much needed? I am aware that it is easy to plant trees here, but hard to make them grow, and that in most localities they could hardly be grown in the cemeteries. On the other hand, every town in the state needs embellishment of this kind, and what more appropriate than that trees—singly or in groups, deciduous or conifer—be planted and trained in public parks and other proper places; this work to be performed, with fitting ceremonies, by the Grand Army posts—in memory of individual soldiers, or particular commands, or to commemorate some military event.

Let me ask, colonel, that you will give the subject serious thought, and write me at an early day. Should it receive your approval and co-operation, I am sure it would meet with favor from our people and would, in the near future, result in much benefit to the state.

* * * * *

I am sincerely yours,
EDWARD T. ENSIGN.

REPLY.

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF COLORADO,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
DENVER, Colo., March 5, 1886.

Hon. Edgar T. Ensign, Forest Commissioner

MY DEAR SIR:—Referring to yours of the 8th ult., I shall be pleased to present, in an official manner, for the consideration of the comrades of the department of Colorado, G. A. R., the subject of planting trees on Memorial Day, and will urge upon them, as a duty we owe ourselves, our country and our departed comrades, that the matter be practically carried into effect.

Sincerely Yours,
HENRY BOWMAN,
Department Commander."

ZEPHANIAH T. HILL.

A Prominent Democrat on the New U. S. Marshal.

The GAZETTE reporter being informed that there was a good deal of bad feeling among prominent democrats throughout the state at the appointment of Capt. Z. T. Hill as United States marshal for the district of Colorado, yesterday engaged some of the leading democrats of El Paso county in conversation on the subject. As City Treasurer D. L. Martin seemed to know more about it than any one else, we give the result of the interview below.

Reporter—Mr. Martin, are you acquainted with Z. T. Hill, the newly appointed marshal of this district?

Mr. Martin—Yes, I know Captain Hill; knew his mother's people and some of his father's in Virginia.

Reporter—What do you think of the appointment?

Mr. Martin—I do not know who were applicants for the position, but I regard Captain Hill as a good selection.

Reporter—Do you not think some older resident and more prominent democrat, who has done more for the party in Colorado should have been selected from the applicants?

Mr. Martin—I do not, as I said before know who were the applicants, or how much they have done for the democratic party in Colorado, but I am decidedly of the opinion that Mr. Hill has been in Colorado long enough and has been prominent enough in the party, in every sense, not obnoxious, to make his record as a democrat [illegible] able. His parents on both sides were nearly related to men who held high positions in wealth, influence and importance in his native state. Why, sir, Mr. Hill is not a tenderfoot, as the records of Fremont county will show. He has now been in the state longer than T. M. Patterson had been when he was a candidate for nomination to congress, and to which he was elected. Much longer than M. B. Gerry had been (who is now judge) when he was nominated in convention by the democrats of Arapahoe county for the legislature, when it was said that he had not been in the territory long enough to be eligible. And I do not know but Mr. Hill has been in the state about as long and certainly more prominent in politics than Governor Grant had been before being nominated for governor. He has taken a part in Fremont county politics, but never has gone outside. I believe, however, he attended the meeting of the democratic state committee at Manitou, as either a member, or with a proxy for the member from that county. I do not know positively, but I think it probable. He has been here about as long as Postmaster Speer at Denver, certainly longer than Hobson, United States attorney, and I do not know but as long as Gooch, postmaster at Leadville, a late appointee. It is all about his being unknown. The facts are, I am told, there were a number of candidates for the position, and all had staunch democratic backing from different prominent democrats in the state, hence it left the administration in a muddle as to who would be satisfactory. Upon the whole, I guess the selection was a wise one and judicious on Cleveland's part.

Death of Mrs. N. E. Wood

Mrs. N. E. Wood, who has made her residence in Colorado Springs for the last five years, sister of John W. Newcomb, of Kenton, Ohio, and mother of Stanley Wood, formerly of the GAZETTE, but now of Denver, departed this life at her son's residence, No. 80. Lawrence street, Denver, Colorado, Saturday evening, March 6, 1886. Mrs. Wood had been for years a sufferer from asthma and for the last two months was confined to her bed by an aggravated attack of her inherited affliction. The rigor of her suffering developed a disease of the heart which baffled the skill of the best physicians and terminated in her death. For two days before her demise she lay in a state of coma, unconscious of all suffering, and finally passed away as one "who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

The deceased has a large circle of relatives and of sincere and admiring friends in the east. The remains will be embalmed and taken east, where a funeral observances will occur, in her old home at Kenton, Ohio. There she will lie at rest at last, in the family burial plot, by the side of her husband, the late Rev. E. R. Wood, who died in Denver January 23, 1885, and whose remains were taken east for interment.

As the wife of a clergyman Mrs. Wood always occupied a leading position in society, and through her indomitable energy and quick intellect, commanded the respect and admiration of all who knew her and she was a great aid and comfort in her husband's work. Her mind was active and her pen far from idle. The author of many ideal and graceful poems, she also contributed much in the nature of descriptive prose to the periodicals of the day, and a number of short stories of her composition show that had she devoted her life to literature she would have gained a prominent position in the world of letters. As it was, she did much to command the appreciation and cement the affection of those who knew her, and only the belief that she has joined her loving husband and the great majority of her friends and relatives on the other shore, can console those who remain here. Mrs. Wood was aged 64 years and leaves her only son and brother as members of her immediate family to mourn her loss.

OUT WEST

The waters used in the Durango mineral springs bath house possess rare medicinal qualities.

The Colorado Cattle Growers' association numbers 43[illegible] members, who own 1,200,000 cattle, and represent $50,000,000 in capital.

The appropriation ordinance as passed by the Trinidad council at the last meeting, appropriates the sum of $ 3,350 for current expenses for the ensuing year.

The published report of the condition of the First National bank of Durango, exhibits resources to the amount of $282,789.21 and a deposit of over $200,000, which is a most creditable showing.

The Salt Lake Tribune professes to believe that George Q. Cannon has or is about to place himself beyond the reach of the Utah courts, and leave his bondsmen to settle the bond of $45,000 with the government.

Governor Eaton has filed orders for the delivery of the following named prisoners, for whom requisitions have been received: E. M. Rollerson of Iowa, S. D. Fuller of Michigan, Fred. S. Rollins of Nebraska, William Dickson of Texas, Al. D. Tober of Nebraska.

C. A. Steckel, a New York metallurgist and mining engineer, has found rubidium in rock specimens from Rock creek. Rubidium is worth $5,000 per pound, or fifteen times more than gold. The ledge from which the samples were taken is about twenty miles from Edson station, in Carbon county; it is about twelve feet wide, with four feet of mineral.

A Traveling Agent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 18.—R. A. Scott, a young man arrested here last night charged with stealing railroad tickets and disposing of them to scalpers, awaits orders from railroad officials at Palatka, Florida. Scott was employed in the railroad office there. He was discharged, but before he left he stamped and fixed for use about $4,000 worth of railroad tickets. He brought these away with him and has been disposing of them at Chattanooga, Atlanta, Louisville and Cincinnati. He sold over $1,000 worth here and still had a large number on hand. When arrested he pretended to take poison and stood the batteries of emetics and strong antidotes for four hours before allowing that he was playing a part. Scott is [illegible] years old and [illegible]

From Wednesday's Daily.

E. A. Risley's Lecture

According to the programme of the free lecture course as originally published, last night should have been the occasion of the lecture by Rev. C. S. Black, entitled "Carlyle and Emerson," but for some reason the continuation of the lecture by the Hon. E. A. Risley, "Men of Note Whom I Have Met," was substituted.

We were unable to secure the manuscript of Mr. Risley's lecture and will therefore be unable to give it as extended a notice as those previously given in the course have received. Suffice it to say that the lecture was fully as interesting as the first one on the same subject by Mr. Risley, and was listened to by a large and appreciative audience, which was in the fullest sympathy with the speaker as he told his anecdotes and reminiscences of many of the men who have figured conspicuously in the history of this country. He paid glowing tributes to the memory of Daniel Webster, Salmon P. Chase, Wm. H. Seward, and Abraham Lincoln, whom he designated as the "noblest Roman of them all."

At the close of the lecture Rev. Mr. Gregg announced that the next lecturer on the programme was absent from the city and it was not known whether he would return in time or not, and he proposed that the audience ask Mr. Black to deliver his lecture next Tuesday evening. This was done by a unanimous vote. Rev. Mr. Black then moved that the audience give the lecturer a vote of thanks for his entertainment, and request him to place the lecture in a more permanent form. This was done accordingly and the audience then dispersed.

We were very much pleased to see Major Macomber on the streets yesterday after his severe illness.

The snow Sunday and the warm days since have given the grass of the lawns an addition-al tint, and it would not take many more to bring it out fully.

Beverly Tucker expects to leave some time next week for his father's sheep ranch on the Huerfano river, where he will spend the spring and summer.

Manager McCreery does not intend to have a special attraction at the rink this week, but will probably secure a novelty combination, now playing in Denver, next week.

Mr. James Ellsworth returned from Denver last night where he has been the guest of his relative, Mme. Nordica, of the Mapleson Italian Opera company, during the stay of the company in that city.

Mr. Harry Mainhall, the accomplished young actor, has many friends in this city who will be pleased to learn that he is among the support of Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, who appears here next week.

Yesterday was an almost perfect day, as the sun shone brightly from its rising to its setting. The invalids seemed to enjoy it immensely and could be seen basking in the sun's rays all day long.

Mr. Thomas Lovett, who has been a resident of this city for some two years or more, yesterday started for his home in Cincinnati. Mr. Lovett's health is so poor that it is doubtful if he will be able to reach there.

Mr. G. H. Parsons, of the Colorado Springs company, informs us that the plaza in front of the high school building is the property of that company, and not the property of the city as stated in yesterday's GAZETTE.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Robertson, residents of the Springs since last fall, went up to Denver on the Thunderbolt yesterday. Mrs. Robertson is going to her home in New York city on a visit. Mr. Robertson will return to this city in a few days.

The face of Mr. A. G. Draper was wreathed in smiles yesterday. At first it was suspected that he had succeeded in teaching his dog that trick, but when he said, "Take a cigar; I'm fourth corporal of Company A," everything was clear.

At the meeting of the Hook and Ladder company last night the following delegates were elected to represent the company at the department meeting on the 10th of April: Phil. Strubel, H. C. McCreery, Wm. Scott, M. E. Irving and Edward J. Smith.

The boards of registration were in session in the various wards of the city yesterday. In the First, Second and Fourth wards they will meet again to-day, and it is very desirable that every voter in those wards should see that he is properly registered. In the Third ward the board will not sit to-day but will be in session on Tuesday, March 30.

We have just heard a good story on a couple of Colorado Springs young bloods. It seems that they have gone into the dog business, for what purpose we are not informed, but they are now the happy possessors of nine dogs. One day last week they heard of a blooded pup for sale in Manitou, and immediately started out to secure it. This they accomplished, but unfortunately on their way back the pup fell out of the buggy and then ran over it, killing the creature too dead to skin.

Auditor Murphy, of the Denver & Rio Grande, sends us the following table of the approximate earnings of his road for the second week of March:

	For the week		For the year	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
Freight	$ 76,077	$ 87,607	$ 771,842	$ 799,142
Passenger .	20,475	15,804	173,842	147,288
Exp mails etc	8 200	7,56	82,8 0	76 .67
Total	$104 75°	$110 97	$1 028 166	$1,021,597

Increase for the year, $ 5,569 Per cent 0 54-100.
Decrease for two weeks, $ 6,222 Per cent 05 61-100.

We are informed that the high school foot ball team has again challenged the team from the college. The arrangements as we understand them are that they are to play the first game according to association rules, and if the high school boys win they are to play a return game according to Rugby rules, but if the best. . . . . prove otherwise the high school boys will acknowledge themselves defeated. This seems quite fair to us and we sincerely hope that the working of the challenge will not prove defective.

A couple of the sons of the Emerald Isle, who have been in the employ of Judge McFerren at his coal banks north of here, came into the city yesterday, and probably being a little mixed on dates, started in to celebrate the anniversary of the good old St. Patrick, but they got too much red liquor on board and Marshal Saxton concluded that the majesty of the law needed defending, so he incarcerated them in the city cooler where they now languish in durance vile. Judge Severy will probably attend to their cases to day.

Arrivals at the Antlers—C. H. Eaton, Denver; William Johnston, Chicago; E. E. Baker, Kewance, Ills.; W. W. Boost, South Pueblo; H. P. King, Denver; Ferguson Dawson, New York; E. P. Lowe and wife, Pinon Park; C. D. Richards, Pinon Park; W. A. Perkins, Charles Richard, London; Ernest R. Ackerman, Plainfield, N. J.; Dr. John C. Hupp and wife, Wheeling, W. Va.; George H. Smith, E. Kinne and wife, St. Louis; D. E. Perkins, Des Moines; Ia.; C. W. Merrine, Des Moines; Jos. Schaeffer, Jr., New York; George N. Seger, New York.

We recently noted the forwarding of a number of water-color sketches for exhibition at the exhibit of water colors at the Academy of Design in New York city. There were fourteen hundred pictures in a . . sent for inspection but only six hundred were accepted as worthy a place on the walls of the exhibition. Among them was a sketch by our local artist, Mr. Charles Craig. The sketch was given a prominent place in the exhibition and received such favorable marking from the judges that Mr. Craig has since been offered a very handsome price for it. He very naturally feels quite proud of his performance, especially as he has devoted but little time to this class of work.

From Thursday's Daily.

The frame work of the buildings on Newton Bros.' lumber yards are nearing completion.

John Hundley will return from Iowa and Missouri about the 25th inst. with a car load of fine horses.

George W. Vallery, contracting freight agent of the Burlington & Missouri railroad, is in the city.

Mr. Thomas Wanless and family left for the east yesterday, with the expectation of remaining a year.

Yesterday we stepped into H. C. Dana's office and found him rubbing oil into a handsome new book case.

The annual meeting of the Sixth District Cattle Growers' association will be held in this city early in April.

There was a three-year-old child on the D. & R. G. train going south last night labeled Chihuahua, Mexico.

Mrs. W. H. Murphy and daughter, who have been at the Antlers for a year or more, have gone to Newark, N. J.

Mr. Wm. Marlow yesterday fixed up the display windows of Robinson's drug store with handsome new awnings.

The Denver Tribune-Republican's special from Aspen claims that . . . Hagerman, of this city, is the richest man in the state.

Work is progressing on the new Alamo hotel. Mr. Clark informs us that he is making every effort possible to get it started by the 20th.

Mr. C. T. Jaffray, representing Jaffray Bros., publishers of the Canadian American, of Chicago, is stopping in the city temporarily.

Mr. E. H. Martin writes us from Bellevue, Neb., enclosing two dollars for subscription to the WEEKLY GAZETTE. He can't possibly do without it.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bishop are making an extended visit with their daughter, Mrs. W. W. Wilson, who has been seriously ill for the past week.

Archie Smith has ten handsome puppies from the blooded dog Rufus, brought here a number of years ago by Dr. Sanford, formerly of this city.

The programme of examinations for Grace 2, is as follows: March 19, spelling; March 22, language; March 23, arithmetic, and March 24, object lessons.

The Hon. E. B. Washburne, late minister to France, passed through the city yesterday. He was met at the depot by his old friend, Hon. E. A. Risley.

Professor George C. Faville, of the State Agricultural college at Fort Collins, is in the city. He is called here to examine some sheep supposed to have the scab.

Services are held every day this Lent except on Saturday, in Grace church. The Rev. A. W. Arundel will make the address tonight. Services begin at 7 30.

Mr. Wm. Varley leaves to-day for Butte City, Montana, where he expects to locate permanently. Mrs. Varley will follow him after he becomes permanently settled.

Late rehearsals for the old folks concert, to be given at the Congregational church two weeks from to-day, April 1st, indicate that the entertainment will be of a high order of merit.

A fire occurred at the stable of B. F. Todd in the north end of town yesterday morning. The college hose team promptly extinguished the fire without sounding a general alarm.

The D. & R. G. have now placed on sale round trip tickets to San Francisco and Los Angeles, good for ninety days, at $60; good for six months, $75. That's too cheap to stay at home.

John Dougherty and Tom O'Connell, the drunks spoken of in yesterday morning's paper, were taken before Judge Severy and fined eight dollars and twenty-five cents apiece and costs.

The special meeting of the council next Monday night will probably be one of the most important of the year, as several new ordinances will be introduced and the appropriation ordinance for the fiscal year of 1886 will be started on its passage.

Mr. Roberts of Philadelphia has recently arrived in this city with his wife, who is an invalid. Mr. Roberts expects to return to Philadelphia by the first of next month to superintend the erection of a large sugar refinery, probably the largest in the world.

From Friday's Daily.

College Notes

The vacation of six days commenced yesterday.

F. W. Manning is spending the vacation with his sister at Longmont.

John Kittridge left Tuesday for his mountain home where he will spend the vacation.

E. A. Brown does not expect to attend college next term as he has other duties that will consume all his time.

Percy Hagerman is suffering with a severe cold, which is the result of Boulder's hail and the shooting of a brace of ducks.

The College Hose company are thinking of giving an entertainment in the near future for the purpose of raising a uniform fund.

There is a prospect of there being a series of match games of base ball and tennis between the college and Denver university.

At the state oratorical convention held at Boulder last week a committee on constitution was appointed consisting of Mr. Olden of Denver, Pierce of Boulder and Ellsworth of Colorado Springs. It seems to be the general opinion here that, in consideration of the recent decision of the Boulder judge some change in the manner of appointing the judges ought to be provided for in the new constitution. Two years experience has shown us the injustice of the present system and the boys will be reluctant to enter another contest without the assurance of fair play. It is suggested that the judges appointed should not be citizens of any of the three college towns and that they be kept in ignorance of what college appointed them.

District court will convene next Monday, but it is not thought that the term will be as long a one as usual.

The Bell Hose and Hook and Ladder company will have their annual ball at Manitou on Thursday, March 25th.

Judging from the smoke that was visible in the air there must have been a prairie fire to the eastward of the city yesterday.

Bumstead & Corum's horse which was attached to their delivery wagon ran away yesterday demolishing the wagon badly.

Mr. H. C. Hollister, stenographer of the district court, came down from Denver yesterday. He will remain over until court opens.

Wild geese are said to be quite numerous in some parts of the county, but the sportsmen have not as yet succeeded very well in getting many of them.

Local politicians are only simmering now and there is as yet but little gossip to gather on the corners. Wait a couple of weeks and the pot will begin to boil in earnest.

Mr. W. A. Richards was engaged yesterday in buying horses and fitting out preparatory to departing for Wyoming, where he goes to continue work on the Big Horn ditch.

The Independent band furnished the music at the Manitou rink last night, and there were a large number in attendance including about twenty couples from Colorado Springs.

Mr. William de Witt has resigned his position as station agent for the Denver & Rio Grande at Husted and will go east in the interest of his new plays "Laura" and "His Brother's Crime."

Mr. H. T. O'Brien yesterday displayed in the show window of his mammoth establishment on Pike's Peak avenue, a model of a horse and rider which attracted much attention. It looks natural enough to be alive, and Mr. O'Brien proposes having it placed on a revolving platform.

More good horse flesh has been brought into El Paso county during the past year than ever before and still there is more coming, and it has been suggested by a number of owners that the county have an exhibition of its best animals, either in April or May. Why would it not be a good time to have it at the meeting of the Sixth District Cattle Growers' association?

Nearly every traveling man who comes to the city tells us that Colorado Springs has enjoyed a more prosperous winter and has better prospects for the spring and summer than any town in Colorado outside of Denver. They are selling our merchants goods and . . . . of goods and are told by their customers that business is much better than anticipated at this season of the year.

To-morrow night we will have at the opera house Grace Hawthorne, one of America's most celebrated emotional actresses, supported by an exceptionally strong company which was organized by her in New York some years ago. She will appear in . . K. Thompson's comedy drama "Queena." We learn through a letter from Manager Craig of the Leadville opera house that Miss Hawthorne has created more of a furor in the Cloud city than any other emotional actress that ever appeared there.

None of the prisoners who escaped from the Pueblo county jail on Tuesday night have as yet been recaptured. . . . . Jerry McCarthy were taken into custody at the Denver & Rio Grande depot on Wednesday night by Officers McCreery and Duncan. The officers had however no description of the escaped criminals and did not know whether they had the right men or not. Swaine told a very smooth story, saying they were on their way from Durango to Manitou where they had friends. Being convinced that the men were not the ones wanted the officers allowed them to depart, and learned greatly to their surprise yesterday that they had liberated the very criminals wanted and thereby lost a reward of $50 offered for the apprehension of each.

Following is the programme that has been arranged for the concert to be held under the auspices of the Choral Union on Monday evening next at the opera house:

PART I.

1. Duet for piano and violin—Allegro from the Sonata F. Major, ...Beethoven
Mrs. Pearson and Mr. Seifert.
2. Vocal solo—Aria from "Der Freischutz" "Leise Leise", ...Von Weber
3. Piano solo—Norwegian bridal procession. ....Grieg
Miss Bean.
4. Violin solo—a. "Aus den Augen" ..Chopin
b. Gavotte.... ....Reis
5. Vocal solo—"Rea Voce Poco fa" ...Rossini
Mrs. Palmer.

PART II.

6. Duet for two pianos—Etudes Symphoniques .... Schumann
Mr. and Mrs. Pearson.
7. Vocal solo, with pianos, organ and violin accompaniment. Ave Maria ....Bach-Gounod
Miss Alton, Miss Bean, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Seifert.
8. Violin solo—a. Romanza .... Wilhelmj
b. Hungarian Dance... Brahms
Mr. Seifert
9. Vocal solo—Serenade ....Pearson
Mrs. Palmer.
10. Trio for Piano, Organ and Violin—Nocturne from "Midsummer Night's Dream" .... Mendelssohn
Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Seifert.

LETTER LIST

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending March 17, 1886.

Adkinson, Joel	Liggett, Joseph
Beard, John W	McCoy, Mrs C B
Carver, Royal M	Morrissey J
Clark, Durley	Mourse, J L
Collins, Mrs A M	Olmstead, F
Dickey, Julia E	Pickett, Mrs Mary S
Donaldson, A J	Russell, Samuel
Foster, Mrs	Paxton, Ralph
Jarvis, John, 2	Siebenhor, Christ
Kelly	Stout, B E
Keller, John, &	Tunye, J
Kersher, John	White, Mrs Mary A
Leggett, Ella, 2	

FOREIGN.

Perkins, W A

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. L. PRICE, M. P.

L. Harry, a merchant of Sweet Home, Mo., says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to give quick relief, and that he always keeps it in the house and would not be without it for five times its cost. Sold by Duncan Bell.

S. E. Jones, of Ashley, Ill., buys Chamberlain's Pain Balm by the half dozen bottles. He says its a sure cure for neuralgia. It is also used for rheumatism and has cured many cases that had resisted all other treatment. Sold by Duncan Bell.

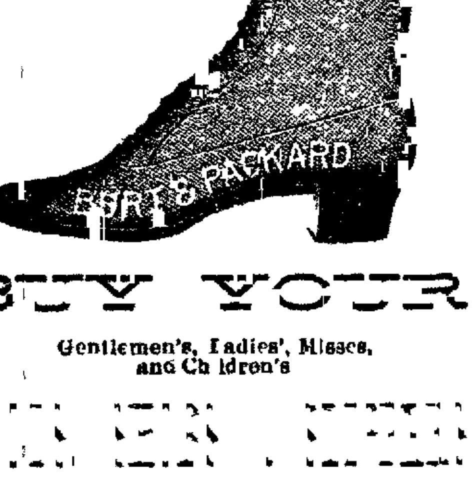
St. Patrick's Pills are the most searching and most reliable cathartic in use. Sold by Duncan Bell. dw-e5-ly

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Fine organ, almost new; or will trade for horse. Enquire at this office. we2 tf

FOR SALE—Dederick hay press in good running order. Apply at 105 South Wahsatch avenue, Colorado Springs. wm 19 1t

Aches and pains long borne make even the young feel old. The true remedy is Parker's Tonic. It purifies the blood, sets in order the liver and kidneys, banishes pain, and builds up the health. Besides, it has the reputation of doing what we claim for it. csutw-19 ly.



BUY YOUR

Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses, and Children's

SHOES AND SLIPPERS

Of us for cash and we will save you money in every transaction.

New Goods, Large Stock

—AND—

LOWEST CASH PRICES

In the city. c.8-1m

W. W. Wilson

Wanted.

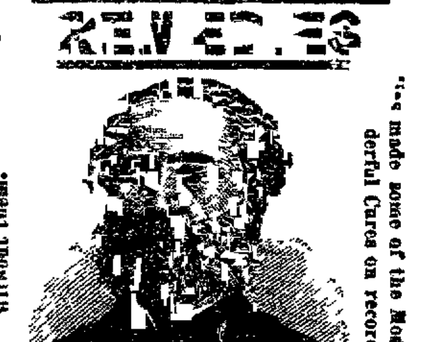
[illegible]

—AT—

THIS OFFICE.

Wrapping Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
at The Gazette Office.

O. LOVOVAN'S TOBACCO REMEDIES



The Greatest Medical Discovery of the age. No family ought to be without them.

have made some of the Most Wonderful Cures on record.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARATION on the market for Piles. A SURE CURE for Itching Piles. Has never failed to give prompt relief. Will cure Anal Ulcers, Abscess, Fistula, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Ringworms, Pimples, Sores and Boils. Price 50 cts.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, Cures all Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Bone Felons, Ulcers, Sores, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Bunions, Corns, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Orchitis, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Milk Leg, Snake and Dog Bites, Stings of Insects, &c. In fact allays all local Irritation and Inflammation from whatever cause. Price 25 cts.

Prepared according to the most scientific principles, of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for Croup, Weed or Cake of the Breast and for that class of irritant or inflammatory maladies, Aches and Pains where, from too delicate a state of the system the patient is unable to bear the stronger application of the Tobacco Cake. For Headache or other Aches and Pains, it is invaluable. Price 35 cts.

Ask your druggist for these remedies or write to the

STATE AGENTS. 121-ly—we-34-ly

CHEAP COLORADO FARMS

—AND—

FREE HOMES

—IN—

SAN LUIS VALLEY.

The Most Wonderful Agricultural Park in the Grain Growing Sections of the United States

A FARMER'S PARADISE.

Magnificent Crops

—OF—

Wheats, Oats and Barley

IN 1885,

Samples of Grain and Photographs of Farms on exhibition at the Company's Office, Opera House Block, Denver.

Lands for Sale to Actual Settlers

AS LOW AS

SEVEN DOLLARS PER ACRES

ON LONG TIME

Thousands of Acres of Government Land Subject to Pre-emption and Homestead.

ABUNDANCE OF WATER

—FROM THE—

Largest San Luis Canals

AT LOW RATES and Easy Payments.

Cheap rail road rates and every facility afforded land seekers

For further particulars, maps, pamphlets, etc., call on or address.

Colorado Land and Loan Co.

Rooms 10 and 11, Opera House Block, DENVER, COLORADO

J. P. BROWN, Pres. F. J. V. SKIFF, Secy. J. W. BARROWS Treas. wa30-eow-6

KOCH & SON'S

Celebrated Fashion Catalogue SENT FREE For Spring and Summer, 1886, ready March 10th, to any address. Illustrates and lists everything for Ladies', Gents', Childrens' and Infants' wear and Housekeeping Goods, at prices lower than those of any house in the United States. Complete satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. H. C. F. KOCH & SON, 6th Ave. & 20th St., N. Y. City. wa-30-2m

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO, March 9, 1886

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on April 19th, 1886, viz: Samuel L. Foster, D. S. No. 10,435 for the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 32, and west half of the southeast quarter and southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 29, township 12 south of range 68 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. C. Blandin, Jas. A. Torrence, Edgar E. Lapier and Chas. L. Parsons, all of Summit Park P. O., El Paso county, Colorado.

WM. BAYARD, Register. wol3-6

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO. March 13, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on April 27th, 1886, viz: John S Patterson, D S. 6305, for the north half northwest quarter of section 19; southeast quarter southwest quarter and southwest quarter southeast quarter of section 18, township 13 south, range 68 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: E. D. Clark, Robert Beers, H M Law and D W Hancock, all of Manitou P. O., El Paso county, Colorado.

WM. BAYARD, Register. we20 6

DRUNKENNESS

Instantly Cured.

Dr. Haines' GOLDEN SPECIFIC instantly destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors. It can be secretly administered in coffee, tea, or any article of food, even in liquor itself, with never-failing results. Thousands of the worst drunkards have been cured, who to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. Endorsed by everybody who knows of its virtues but saloon keepers. Send for pamphlet containing hundreds of testimonials from the best women and men from all parts of the country. Address in confidence.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Edward P. Tenney, by the name of E. P. Tenney, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, on the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1883, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1883, in book 6 , at page 3, of the records thereof, did convey to the undersigned James M. Gordon, of Boston, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, as trustee, and in case of his death, resignation, removal or absence from the —— of —— or refusal, or failure, or inability to act, then to Samuel Crooks, as successor in trust, all the lands and premises situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, known and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the city of Colorado Springs, where the north line of Columbia street crosses the east line of Cascade avenue, thence running northerly along the line of Cascade avenue two hundred 200 feet, thence easterly at a right angle thereto one hundred and ninety (190) feet to an alley, thence along the western line of said alley southerly one hundred and seventy-nine (179) feet to the north line of Columbia street, thence along the north line of Columbia street, westerly about one hundred and ninety-two (192) feet to the place of beginning; which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of one certain promissory note made by the said Edward P. Tenney, by the name of E. P. Tenney, bearing even date with the said deed of trust, for the principal sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars, payable to the order of Alvan A. Sweet, by the name of A. A. Sweet, nine months after date, at the Columbian National Bank, Boston, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum till paid. And whereas said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said note, or at the breach of any of the covenants and agreements in said deed of trust mentioned, then on the application of the legal holder of said promissory note, the said trustee or in case of his failure from any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, Samuel Crooks, shall sell and dispose of the said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Edward P. Tenney therein in the manner specified in said deed of trust, for the purpose of paying all costs and expenses connected with this trust, including taxes and the principal and interest on said promissory note, and whereas the time for the payment of said promissory note has elapsed, and default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest thereon, and the taxes on said premises for the years 1884 and 1885 (paid by the legal holder of said promissory note), and the said principal and interest and amount of said taxes being due and unpaid, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said James M. Gordon (by Edwin S. Eaton, my agent, duly employed, authorized and instructed in writing to conduct said sale for me subject to my approval of the same), will, on Monday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, sell the above described premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Edward P. Tenney therein at public auction to the highest and best bidder for the same for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying all costs and expenses connected with this trust, and the principal and interest on the said promissory note, which shall at the time of said sale remain due and unpaid.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, March 6th, A. D. 1886.

web 5 JAMES M. GORDON, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Jos. P. Harper, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did, on the twenty-eighth day of November, A. D. 1882, by his certain deed of trust of that date duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the twenty-eighth day of November, A. D. 1882, in book 61 at page 92, convey to the undersigned J. G. McConnell, of said county, as trustee, and in case of his failure from any reason to act as such trustee, then to S. C. Stout, as the successor in trust, the following described real estate, situated in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to wit: The south half (½) of lot numbered six (6) in block numbered eleven (11) in addition numbered one (1) to the city of Colorado Springs, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Mrs. . . . . McConnell, of El Paso county, Colorado, of one certain promissory note of the said Jos. P. Harper, of even date therewith, for the principal sum of twelve hundred dollars ($1200), with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from the date of said note until paid. And whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then and in that case, the said trustee, or in case of his failure from any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying the said principal and interest on said note and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust. And whereas, the time of payment of the interest and principal has passed and default has been made in the payment of the same, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note, and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said J. G. McConnell, or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust, then the undersigned S. C. Stout, the successor in trust, will, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, sell the above described property and improvements situated thereon, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated February 25, 1886.

J. G. McCONNELL, Trustee.
S. C. STOUT, Successor in Trust.
wb27-5

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Colorado Midland Construction company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs, at twelve (12) o'clock noon, on Monday, April fifth (5), 1886

The stock transfer books will be closed at three p. m. on the nineteenth day of March, 1886, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

HENRY T. ROGERS, Secretary.
Colorado Springs, Colo., February 27, 1886. wb27-6

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Colorado Midland Railway company for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs, Colorado, at twelve (12) o'clock noon, on Monday, April fifth, (5), 1886

The stock transfer books will be closed at three p. m. on the nineteenth day of March, 1886, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

CHARLES A. LANSING, Secretary.
Colorado Springs, Colo., February 27, 1886.

From Saturday's Daily.

Trains on the Denver & Rio Grande were running on time yesterday regardless of the snow blockade.

Local politics are warming up in Colorado Springs and the prospects are that the spring campaign will be an interesting one.

Messrs. Brigham & Sherman are having their new market in the Union block fitted up in good shape and they will be ready to open up in a short time.

There was quite a large crowd in attendance at the Manitou rink Thursday evening and the band will probably give another entertainment next Thursday.

The majority of the merchants in Colorado Springs claim that they are doing a very good business, much better than anticipated. Why complain of dull times?

The Tom Wanless mare, a recognized roadster, was yesterday sold to Mayor Leedy of Manitou for a handsome price, and Mr. Leedy will now throw gravel on the Manitou road.

The Cliff house which opened at Manitou only a short time ago is already entertaining a number of guests. Proprietor Nichols has during the past winter made some extensive improvements and is in better shape than ever to accommodate summer guests.

The local campaign at Manitou promises to be a very warm one. There will be five tickets in the field with three candidates for mayor. Mr. M. A. Leedy, the present incumbent, is in the lead and there seems to be no doubt that he will be elected.

Mr. W. L. Barbour, the proprietor of the Pike's Peak stable (Prentiss & Atchison's old stand), yesterday received a very handsome carriage from Huber & White, of Great Falls, New York. It is certainly one of the best conveyances ever brought here.

Manager Nye, who did not look for any engagements in March, tells us that he will have the popular emotional actress, Miss Effreya Lewis, on the twenty-seventh. She will probably appear in the play "Forget-Me-Not," which has never been presented in Colorado Springs.

W. H. Collins & Co. have leased the block owned by Pixley & Webster on Pike's Peak avenue, and will carry a full line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits, canned goods, butter, eggs and poultry. Their stock will be new and bought at the low prices caused by the present cut in freight rates and the public can look for a great benefit in the way of good goods and low prices in a few days.

From Sunday's Daily.

High School Notes.

Grace nine marks a class average of 100 per cent on the examination in book keeping last week.

The Owl club orchestra promises to be a grand success. The practices are well attended and the boys are enthusiastic. It is rumored that a large white owl is writing up some original spring poetry.

Thursday's blizzard kept most of the high school scholars at home. There was no school in the afternoon, but Professor Hunt's class in chemistry was present in full force and a most enjoyable time was spent in the new laboratory.

Several boys have taken such an interest in science and have been experimenting with such success, that the superintendent generally visits the ward schools while they are at work. A thin partition only separates his office from the laboratory.

Several new students have entered school this month. Many more would come if the high school had better accommodations, more room and at least one more live professor.

The football team challenged the college club to another game of association foot ball. The college team declined to play, giving reasons more numerous than satisfactory. It is not unlikely that a second eleven of the high school club will challenge the college team soon.

Professor J. D. Hunt has resigned his position in the high school.

PROGRAMME OF TERMINAL EXAMINATIONS IN CITY SCHOOLS.

March 19th, a. m., grades 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, spelling; p. m., grades 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 language.

March 22d, a. m., grades 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, object lessons; grade 8, spelling; grade 9, rhetoric; grade 10, general history; grade 11, geometry.

March 23d, a. m., grades 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, arithmetic; grades 9 and 10, Latin or German; grade 11, English literature.

March 24th, a. m., grades 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, geography; grade 8, U. S. history; grade 9, book-keeping; grade 10, geology; grade 11, chemistry.

March 25th, a. m., grade 9, algebra; grade 11, Latin or German.

Mrs. Judge Helm came down from Denver yesterday on a visit to her parents.

Mr. R. E. Clark and family came down from Leadville last night and will remain some time.

Mrs. L. J. Dodge and son, Brooks Dodge, of Beverly, Ohio, arrived in the city yesterday and will remain several months.

Mr. F. A. Waters moved into his new house, corner of Nevada avenue and Yampa street, yesterday. He certainly has very comfortable quarters.

R. E. Rieker, general manager of the Denver & Rio Grande, and W. W. Borst, assistant general superintendent, passed north yesterday on a special train.

Charles Ferrin has been given the city agency for the Sun type writer by F. S. Thayer, who has the state agency. This is certainly the best machine in the market for the money.

There were eight coaches and Pullmans on the Salt Lake express from the west last night. All were well loaded, including one hundred through passengers from California, sixty-four of whom left over the D. & M. for the east last night.

Mr. C. W. D. Stovell seems to be the favorite candidate for chief of the fire department for the coming year. All companies endorse him and there is no doubt that he will be reelected. He has been a good chief, and the citizens and department recognize the fact.

Mr. Stanley Wood, formerly city editor of the GAZETTE, now in the passenger department of the Denver & Rio Grande, was in the city yesterday. Stanley's face is familiar to many of the people on the street and he has hosts of friends in Colorado Springs who always welcome him.

In another column appears an election notice which all voters should read. One alderman will be elected from each of the four wards to serve for a term of two years, also a mayor. The places of registration and election are as follows: First ward, Court House; second ward, Whipple & Roby's office; third ward, A. M. E. church; fourth ward, City Hall.

A special car containing a distinguished party, composed of C. H. Perkins, president of the C., B. & Q. and the owner of the Garden of the Gods, Miss Perkins, Miss Adams, a daughter of Charles Francis Adams, J. C. Peasley, wife and daughter, and C. P. Squires of Burlington, arrived in the city yesterday evening. They are registered at The Antlers.

We learn that Miss Florence Molineux, who has created such a favorable impression at Denver, will appear as "Fleur d'Epic" in our opera house on Saturday afternoon, March 30th. Although a Denver school girl, Miss Molineux has proven to be a phenomenal actress. She played Juliet to Savin's Romeo at the Tabor Grand a few weeks ago and established the most favorable impression, not only with the critics but also with the audience. The Colorado Springs people ought to turn out to welcome a Colorado actress who promises to achieve the honors that Mary Anderson has won for Kentucky.

Mr. H. T. O'Brien is now thoroughly located in his new quarters on Pike's Peak avenue. He has the largest store of the kind west of the Missouri river and the most complete stock. His display room proper is 80 x 50 feet, with a work shop in the rear 65x20, and a store room 65x30. He has his stock which is very complete, and includes harnesses, trunks, saddles, etc., well arranged. Everything that can be found on the floor, shelves or books, or in the east can be purchased of Mr. O'Brien's, and he is constantly adding to his stock. Several traveling men who have been here during the past week say that he has the largest establishment in the country. He is filling orders daily from customers in Wyoming, Utah, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Yesterday the men were at work on saddles for the Grand River Ranch & Cattle Co.

Only an American girl, "Grace Hawthorne," supported by a good company, will appear at the opera house next Saturday evening in the popular play, "Queena." This will be the first presentation of this play in our city. In speaking of Miss Hawthorne the Chicago Inter Ocean says: "Miss Grace Hawthorne is winning a positive success as an actress before the public, and deserves the hearty applause that rewards her very admirable performance of Camille. She is receiving generous recognition at Hooley's theater, and her work is full of passion, force, and genuine feeling, and shows an artistic quality quite equal to her talent as an interpreter of emotion. Miss Hawthorne is far from being a novice. Indeed, she is a largely experienced and unmistakably capable actress, and theater-goers who have been accustomed to admire Modjeska and other acknowledged artistes in the character of Camille, will find Miss Hawthorne in many ways equally meritorious of approbation. She is a graceful, intelligent, and magnetic actress, rather delicate in appearance, but forcible in action, and in her representation of Camille bears no slight resemblance to the methods of that original actress, Mme. Bernhardt."

From Tuesday's Daily.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Chiefs in Grand Council Indulge in Big Talk.

The second meeting of the city council for the month of March was held in the council room at the city hall last night. There were present Aldermen Skinner, Farrar, Hughes, Stricker, Wilder, Hemenway and Himebaugh; absent, Edwards. Mayor Barnes presided.

After the routine business of calling the roll and reading the minutes, the secretary read a petition from the Colorado Springs Electric Light company for right of way. The petition was received and placed on file.

As the reports of committees Alderman Skinner, of the building committee, reported that the insurance on the city hall and fire apparatus had expired.

Upon motion of Mr. Himebaugh the report was referred back to the committee.

Alderman Skinner, from the special committee to examine the report of the city engineer as to enlarging the present reservoir, submitted a verbal report giving three estimates, also the rough estimate on a new reservoir.

Alderman Stricker very much favored the building of a new reservoir, but thought the matter should receive more attention before an appropriation was made.

Dr. Stricker moved that when the council adjourn it be until next Monday night; carried.

Alderman Skinner, from the special committee on county road through Cheyenne canon, reported and moved that the mayor be authorized to deed a strip of land on the east side of the park to the county commissioners 60 feet wide, instead of 50 feet as proposed heretofore.

This motion after considerable discussion was carried.

Dr. Stricker introduced an ordinance relating to fire limits and buildings therein.

The ordinance was ordered printed and will probably be passed under a suspension of the rules Monday night.

Dr. Stricker introduced the ordinance for the appropriations of the city council for the fiscal year of 1886. We were unable to secure a copy of the ordinance, but the total estimate is about $40,000.

Mr. Farrar introduced an ordinance to allow the Colorado Springs Electric Light company right of way through the streets.

On motion the ordinance was referred to the committee on ordinances.

The following ordinance relating to ditches and ditch commissioner was then read:

An ordinance creating the office of ditch commissioner and defining the duties thereof: *Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Colorado Springs:*

SECTION 1. There shall be and is hereby created the office of ditch commissioner and the duties of such office shall be as hereinafter defined.

SEC. 2. The ditch commissioner of the city of Colorado Springs shall have, under the council, the general superintendence of the distribution of all ditch water for irrigating purposes; and shall in the line of his duty, and in all matters pertaining thereto, have the powers of a police officer of the city.

SEC. 3. He shall, under the council, have full power to employ such deputy or laborers as he may from time to time deem necessary, for the distribution of ditch water during the irrigating season; and such deputies shall have, under the direction of the ditch commissioner, full control of all ditch water for irrigating purposes.

SEC. 4. Any person or persons interfering with the ditch commissioner or with his deputies in regard to the distribution of the ditch water for irrigating purposes within the scope of his or their duty, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

SEC. 5. The ditch commissioner shall not permit any ditch to be made for the purpose of conducting water from main ditch unless such ditch be made to run along a street or alley and on the line between the street and sidewalk, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. If it shall be difficult to conduct water for the purpose of irrigation, upon any lot or parcel of land, by means of a ditch leading along any street or alley, then the council in their discretion, upon application, after receiving satisfactory evidence, that it will violate no private rights of property and do no material injury to streets or sidewalks, give a written permission to construct a ditch or ditches running otherwise than is provided herein by (sec. 5). Any ditch or ditches so constructed must be made and kept in repair by the parties interested in them; and the surplus water in them must be reconveyed by direct to the ditches in the adjoining street or alley most convenient of access.

SEC. 7. Any person making a ditch across a sidewalk for the purpose of irrigating any lot or parcel of land, shall make it not less than sixteen inches wide and eight inches deep in the clear; and the sides of such ditch or ditches shall be lined with plank not less than two inches thick; and shall make not less than one such ditch for every fifty feet frontage of land to be irrigated; and shall bridge such ditch or ditches for the full width of such sidewalk; further, if the ditch commissioner find such ditch not of a capacity to supply any lot or parcel of land within the prescribed fifty feet to be irrigated, shall order one or more to be made as he may in his judgment deem necessary; provided, that not more than fifteen minutes be allowed for irrigating any fifty feet lot.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall wilfully obstruct any ditch constructed in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance, or wilfully direct or turn the water from the same, without the permission of the ditch commissioner, or shall violate any provisions of this ordinance, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum of not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 9. All deputies or laborers employed under the provisions of this ordinance shall be under the immediate charge and control of the ditch commissioner, who may at pleasure, or by order of the council, discharge any or all such deputies or laborers and employ others.

SEC. 10. All deputies or laborers employed under the provision of this ordinance, shall receive as compensation in full for their services, the sum of two dollars per day, of ten hours each day, payable monthly, out of the city treasury, in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 11. The ditch commissioner, with the advice and approval of the council, shall apportion the distribution of ditch water and make such rules and regulations governing the same, and the deputies employed in said department, not inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 12. The ditch commissioner shall, at all times in working hours, when not employed in regulating the water from the main ditch, be with his deputies and superintendent them and assist in the equalizing and distribution of water for irrigation; further, it shall be his duty to have the water running in the ditches by 7 o'clock each morning (except Sundays), that irrigation do not linger or be delayed; further, he shall, with or without his deputies, clean and repair ditches when irrigation is not necessary, or as the council may order; further, he shall have full charge of all tools or implements that may come under his authority, and account for the same to the city clerk and be held accountable for all tools or implements lost or materially broken while under his authority; further, he shall keep a time roll of all men that he may employ and report to the city clerk once in two weeks.

SEC. 13. He shall be employed from April 1st to November 1st under the control of the council, who may discharge him at pleasure and hire another in his place. He shall receive as compensation in full for his services rendered as ditch commissioner, seventy-five dollars per month, payable monthly out of the city treasury in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 14. The ditch commissioner shall be employed as a laborer in preference to all other laborers on the streets and ditches in case the city have work to do, from November 1st to April 1st under the superintendence of the street commissioner or direction of the council, and shall receive as compensation for such services rendered two dollars per day of ten hours each, payable monthly out of the city treasury in the manner provided by law.

Mr. Wilder seemed to think that the duties of a ditch commissioner would conflict with the duties of a street commissioner. He could foresee trouble, and moved that action on the ordinance be indefinitely deferred.

Dr. Stricker amended with the acceptance of Mr. Wilder that the ordinance be acted on the table. Carried.

The following bills were then allowed:

Bacon & Carr	$ 3 20
E. I. Reid	80 00

On motion of Mr. Hughes the grade as established on Cascade avenue, as asked for by Dr. Solly, was accepted as shown by the map.

Dr. Stricker moved that a small amount of liquor in the possession of the city be given to the county poor farm for medicinal purposes.

This motion after considerable discussion was finally carried.

The council then adjourned to Monday night next.

The Oratorical Contest.

From some cause the GAZETTE's special from the state oratorical contest at Boulder on Friday night failed to arrive, but from the representatives of Colorado college who were in attendance we learn the following facts:

The contestants were Messrs. Manning and McLeod of Colorado college; Messrs. Durbin and Moore of the Denver university, and Messrs. Mason and Glover of the Boulder university.

The judges were E. C. Dana of Colorado Springs, Rev. Bayard Craig of Denver, and Col. E. E. Thompson of Boulder. The judges marked the contestants as follows:

Craig—Moore, Durbin, McLeod, Glover, Manning and Mason.

Dana—Manning, Moore, Glover, McLeod, Durbin, Mason.

Thompson—Glover, Mason, Durbin, McLeod, Moore, Manning.

As no contestant was marked first by two judges, the one the sum of whose ranks was least was declared the winner, but as Messrs. Moore and Glover were a tie, the one the sum of whose marks was the largest was declared the winner, and by this method the contestants took the following rank: Glover, Moore, Durbin, McLeod, Manning, Mason.

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We are assured that our representatives did credit to themselves and the institution they represented.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported from the real estate office of F. G. Rowe for the week ending March 13, 1886, showing transfers to the amount of $40,562 83, as follows:

CITY PROPERTY.

Thomas Wanless to Wm F Anderson, portion of lts 22, 23 and 24 blk 8, (National Bank block.)	$31,000
Henry Lee Weis to Elizabeth Lee Weis, undivided ½ lts 52.	1
Milo P Powers to Joan Lynch, lts 11 and 12 blk 225 acc map	2
Laura Sinclair to Lester A Gilbert, lts 31 and 32 blk 275, acc map	1500
B DeWitt et al to Edwin Florence, s ½ of n ½ of s e qr nw qr sw qr sec 6, tp 14, r 66, contg 2½ acres	1050

COLORADO CITY PROPERTY.

John Noonan to Frank G Blake, lts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 blk 187.	100
Fred G Langmeyer to Anthony Boss, lts 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, blk 146, lts 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, blk 147, lts 7, 8, 9 and 10, blk 183, lts 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, blk 187, and undivided fractions of lts 31 and 32, blk 196	1
Louisa Dubois to Fred Fuller, lts 2, blk "E."	5,750

MANITOU PROPERTY.

John Hubert to John F Spaulding, trustee of Episcopal church, lots 14, blk 3, in Hubert's sub of lots 36, blk "A."	10

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

B F Eaton to James E Love, ne qr nw qr sec 20, tp 16, r 65.	50
Bernard Gilpin, jr., to Mary and Land and Cattle Co, nw qr ne qr & sw qr se qr sec 26 & ne qr ne qr sec 23; sw qr nw qr sec 8; sw qr nw qr n ½ of se qr ne qr & sw qr ne qr sec 35 tp 12 r 66	557 50
Bernard Gilpin, jr., to Mary and Land and Cattle Co, s ½ se qr sec 23, s ½ sw qr sec 8, tp 12 r 66; e ½ of nw qr nw qr sw qr sec 8; s ½ of ne qr & se qr sec 8 tp 13 r 66 containing 678 80-100	857 68
William Jones to Counties of El Paso and Douglass, a deed to road in sec 4 tp 12 r 65 and sec 33 tp 13 r 65.	100
Geo W Thorne to Colorado Land and Water Co., s ½ of nw qr and lot 3 and s ½ of nw qr of sec 4 tp 15 r 68, and w ½ of ne qr and nw qr se qr sec 4 tp 15 r 68.	5,000

Election matters are very quiet. It begins to look like a still hunt.

W. S. Jackson, receiver of the Denver & Rio Grande, spent Sunday in the Springs.

P. C. Helm and wife were northbound passengers on the D., T. & G. railroad Sunday.

General Adams expects to leave soon for New Mexico where he has business in the United States court.

United States Marshal Stolbrand and family, and Miss Stella Smith returned home Sunday from a week's visit in Pueblo.

Surveyor Reid was running lines yesterday on the mesa for the purpose of selecting a site for the proposed new reservoir.

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C. B. C. Lucas and C. H. Damon went to McPherson, Kan., Sunday on a duck hunting trip. Judge Carlson started to join them yesterday.

Mr. John Menzies, a merchant tailor of consequence experience, expects to open up a line of foreign and domestic goods at 26 North Tejon street in a few days.

Mrs. Judge Helm, wife of Judge Helm of the supreme court, returned to her home in Denver Monday evening after several days spent with relatives in this city.

George Mason and M. Hayes have gone on a prospecting trip to New Mexico for the purpose of locating claims with a view to [illegible]

This created considerable amusement but was finally carried.

The council then adjourned to Monday night next.

The Oratorical Contest.

From some cause the GAZETTE's special from the state oratorical contest at Boulder on Friday night failed to arrive, but from the representatives of Colorado college who were in attendance we learn the following facts:

The contestants were Messrs. Manning and McLeod of Colorado college; Messrs. Durbin and Moore of the Denver university, and Messrs. Mason and Glover of the Boulder university.

The judges were E. C. Dana of Colorado Springs, Rev. Bayard Craig of Denver, and Col. E. E. Thompson of Boulder. The judges marked the contestants as follows:

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Grace Hawthorne and company go from here to Denver where they play the first three nights of next week at the Tabor Grand and will be followed by Mary Anderson for the rest of the week.

Last Sabbath being the first Sunday in Lent the churches were all well attended at the morning services, but there was a noticeable diminishing in the audiences in the evening, owing to the severe snow storm.

District court convenes next Monday the 22d. The docket is small and the session is not likely to be a long one. The new district attorney, Mr. C. S. Libby, will be in attendance to conduct the state's cases.

W. H. Collins & Co. moved into their new store room in the Pixley building on Pike's Peak avenue, and P. A. McCurdy moved his stock of boots and shoes into the room just vacated by H. T. O'Brien, yesterday.

Mr. Thomas Brigham expects to get into his new meat market on Tejon street by the first of April. When completed he will have one of the handsomest establishments in the west. He is building an ice chest that will contain two carloads of meat.

Sunday afternoon about 2 o'clock the snow commenced falling and continued to fall until 9 in the evening, resulting in the heaviest snow storm of the season; but the bright sun of yesterday soon removed it. Stockmen say that it will be of enormous benefit to the grass.

The announcement that Prof. E. D. Hunt of the high school has resigned his position is confirmed. He expects to leave in about two weeks for a trip to California and the Pacific coast before returning to his home in the east. Through his departure the public school loses not only a competent instructor but one that is very popular with the pupils.

President C. H. Perkins, of the Burlington road, and party left Sunday afternoon for an extended trip through Mexico. They were tendered quite a pleasant reception at the residence of Mr. Houzan on Saturday evening. Mr. Perkins' views regarding the resolution recently introduced in the house of representatives converting his property, the Garden of the Gods, into a public park, were not learned.

The spendid common before the high school building is a subject of common remark with strangers in the city. The scholars seem to enjoy it too and can be seen every day indulging in various athletic sports. This land is the property of the city but some one will soon be wanting to build on it if steps are not taken to reserve it. If we wish the coming generation of Colorado Springs' youth to maintain the reputation of the city for healthfulness, we cannot afford to cramp the play grounds.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store. tf

Ashby has just received for the spring trade a full line of cheap, chamber and parlor suits, also fine stock of rattan chairs and tea tables of the latest designs in the market, and window shades with spring rollers varying from 50c to $2.50. Remember that Ashby can not be done up on prices. Telephone No. 9. dw tf

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. tf

"Most of these hair preparations don't work," writes Mr. C. S. Burdick, of St. Louis, "but Parker's Hair Balsam is an honorable exception. My hair was thin and prematurely gray. The Balsam made it grow again and soft as in my boyhood." dsuw-19-1y

E. S. Barnes & Son,

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Stoves, Tinware, Iron, Steel, Nails,

WAGONS & CARRIAGES

Agricultural Implements, Etc.

POWELL & DOUGLASS

Tanglefoot Wire Barb.

THE BEST BARBED WIRE OFFERED.

Guaranteed not to leave the Tower as long as Tower stands. Write us for circular and prices.

17 S. Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

we16 tf

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The best Cough Cure you can use,

And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large Bottles at $1.00.

CORNERINE

The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 15c. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

CSUW-1-1y

WRAPPING PAPER,

WRAPPING PAPER

WRAPPING PAPER

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, El Moro and California, arrives 10.05 a. m., departs 10 40 a. m.

" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 11.25 p. m., departs 11.30 p. m.

" 5. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 4.52 p. m., departs 4 55 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.23 a. m., departs 3 27 a. m.

" 4. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 10 07 a. m., departs 10.10 a. m.

" 6. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake, Gunnison and El Moro, arrives 6.00 p. m., departs 6.05 p. m.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
No. 7—Leaves 10.55 a. m.	No. 6—Arrives 10.00 a. m
No. 9— " 3.40 p. m.	No. 10— " 2.05 p. m
No. 5—Leaves 6 10 p. m.	No. 8— " 4.45 p. m

Nos. 9 and 10 daily except Sunday.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville, Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Elegant reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

ARRIVES.	ARRIVES.
From Leadville, 3.25 p. m.	From Pueblo, 3.25 p. m.
From Denver, 3.25 p. m.	From Denver, 11.30 a. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days ..... 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Sundays ..... 8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

M. TAGGART, Manager.

Postoffice Statistics.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Delivery from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

EASTERN	DEPART.
[illegible] 9.45 a. m.	4.30 p. m.
[illegible]	5.00 p. m.
[illegible] 1.15 a. m.	
[illegible]	3.10 p. m.
[illegible] 9.10 a. m.	5.40 p. m.
[illegible]	5.00 p. m.
WESTERN	ARRIVE.
[illegible] 11.05 a. m.	
[illegible] 11.05 a. m.	
[illegible] 12 m.	5.00 p. m.
[illegible]	
[illegible] 7.00 a. m.	
[illegible] 10.20 a. m.	
[illegible]	6.10 p. m.
[illegible]	3.40 p. m.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City	9.20 a. m.	10.20 a. m
Manitou	9.30 a. m.	10.30 a. m
	5.10 p. m.	5.40 p. m

Mail for Sunrise and Hatton closes Sunday at 2.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6.30 p. m.

Mail for Soffit and Parkton closes Monday 2.00 p. m. and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Grace Church Free Reading Room,

CORNER WEBER ST. AND PLATTE AVE. Open daily, excepting Sunday, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Free to everybody.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

Down it goes to the bottom, with the bottom knocked out.

We wish the public to understand that we have our own saw mills and that our lumber is all for sale as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

CONTRACTORS

Will find it well to their advantage to figure with us.

Ranchmen

Can find all classes of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Doors, Windows, etc. Lumber for pig pens and chicken coops cheaper than pine posts at a dollar a car load.

ELDER & MOORE

Yard and Planing Mill near the D. & N. O. Depot. dwe5-1m

Sale of Scrip Lands.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, to the highest responsible bidder, on April 5, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house at the county seat of El Paso county, the following described lands, viz:

Part of Section.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Minimum Price per Acre	Value of Improvements	
Nw¼ nw¼	36	17s	65w	$2 50	$387 70	Jno. Irvine, jr
Sw¼ nw¼	36	17s	65w	3 20	688 50	Jno. Irvine, jr
Nw¼ sw¼	36	17s	65w	3 50	166 20	Jno. Irvine, jr
Sw¼ sw¼	36	17s	65w	2 80	347 50	Jno. Irvine, jr
S ½ se¼	36	17s	65w	3 20	358 75	Jno. Irvine, jr
Ne¼ se¼	36	17s	65w	4 00	698 75	Jno. Irvine, jr

No land will be sold at less than the minimum price per acre, as given above. The parcels will be sold in the above order, and each tract will be sold as 40 acres be the same more or less.

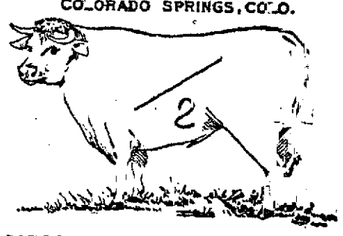
TERMS—Timbered lands, cash at sale; other lands, 30 per cent. cash at sale—balance in seven equal annual payments, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. If the purchaser does not own the improvements, he must pay for the same at sale. Purchaser will execute bond, as provided in Section 2179, General Laws of 1877.

R. A. P. EATON,
County Superintendent of Schools.

wb13 8

THE MARYLAND LAC & MFG. CO.

B. GILPIN JR. PRESIDENT. F. GILPIN SECRETARY.
R. A. LIERIG, TREASURER.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.



RANGE EL PASO COUNTY COLO. ALSO OWN IT ON LEFT SIDE. ALL YOUNG STOCK BRANDED AS ABOVE CUT.

Wrapping Paper,

Wrapping Paper,

Wrapping Paper.